





## In Daylight Ambush

## 2 Spanish Army Officers Killed in Basque Region

BILBAO, Spain, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Basque guerrillas set on wrecking a home-rule statute that falls short of independence launched a new offensive against the Spanish Army today, with a daylight ambush that killed two officers and wounded a soldier.

The two fatalities—Col. Aurelio Perez Zamora and Maj. Julian Esquerro—were on their way to Bilbao military headquarters shortly before 9 a.m. when three men

armed with submachine guns stepped out of a parking lot and raked their army jeep with fire, police said.

Maj. Esquerro died instantly, hit in the head and chest. Col. Perez Zamora was rushed to a hospital 500 yards away, but died within minutes. Their 21-year-old driver was reported in good condition after surgery for a shoulder wound.

Government sources said in Madrid that the armed forces had been told to expect a new offensive by the separatist guerrillas of ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) before an Oct. 25 referendum on home rule for Spain's 24 million Basques. "A number of security measures were ordered in recent weeks," a source said, "but it is impossible to protect everyone who could be the target of a terrorist attack."

The assassinations raised to more than 100—including 11 members of the armed forces—the number of dead in political violence in Spain this year. The two officers were the first military targets since Basque politicians set the date for the autonomy referendum and the first in Spain since May.

King Juan Carlos and Premier Adolfo Suarez were informed of the ambush immediately. Mr. Suarez was said to be "deeply concerned."

Police in Bilbao said that ammunition found near the crashed jeep matched that normally used by ETA. Witnesses said that the assassins, three youths dressed in green jackets and jeans, walked unhurriedly away from the jeep and escaped in a waiting car together with two other members of the commando.

The Spanish news agency EFE reported that Spanish security services have detected an ETA commando in the United States. The agency said the commando was composed of 19 members and had been sent to the U.S. in advance of a three-day visit by Mr. Suarez due from Oct. 2 to 4.

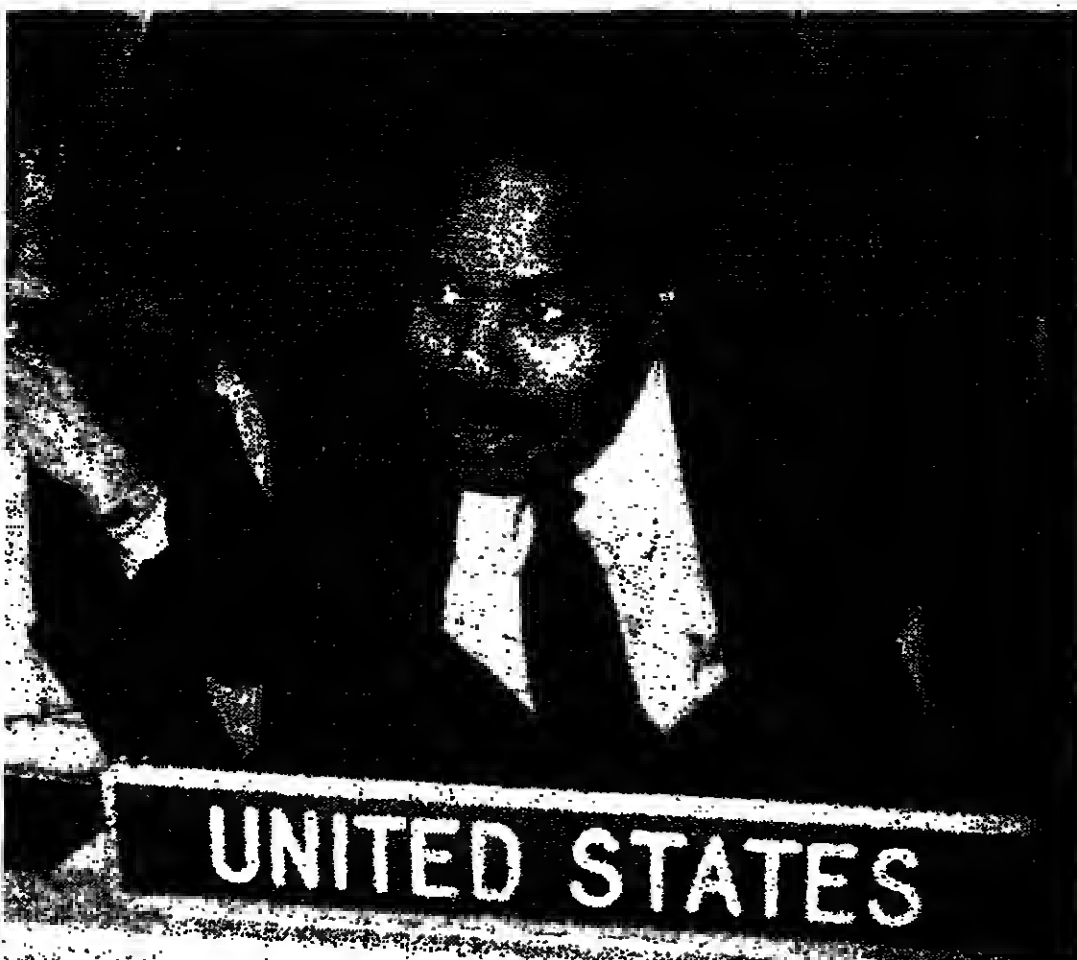
## Law Would Give French Parties Public Funding

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP)—The French Cabinet today approved the draft of a proposed new law to provide public financing of political parties.

Presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt said after the Cabinet meeting that the new law, which must be passed by Parliament, would not take effect until Jan. 1, 1981, because of budgetary difficulties. The next presidential election is due that year. The new elections of National Assembly deputies are not due until 1983, if the house serves its full five-year term.

Mr. Hunt gave no indication of what level of aid was foreseen. To qualify for government financing under the proposed law, political parties must have a minimum of 30 deputies or senators in Parliament, he said. The money for each party would be calculated each year by the National Assembly and the Senate, and a special judicial commission would be named to ensure that the funds are used only for normal party expenditures. If any of the money were used for expenditures not set out in the law, the funds would be returned to the Treasury.

The law would prohibit parties from receiving funds from foreign organizations or countries.



Ambassador Donald McHenry, successor to Andrew Young, takes his seat as head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, as the General Assembly began its 34th session on Tuesday.

## As New Session Opens

## UN Assembly Head Asks Palestinian State

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 19 (UPI)—The General Assembly opened its 34th annual session yesterday with a vigorous plea from its new president for an independent Palestinian state to be achieved through negotiation by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The call came from Salim Salim of Tanzania, who earlier had been chosen president by acclamation.

His view that peace in the Middle East depends on the PLO being part of the bargaining process and on the creation of a Palestinian state is likely to be echoed repeatedly here in the next 13 weeks.

The United Nations, enlarged to 152 members yesterday with the addition of St. Lucia, is overwhelmingly dominated by Third World nations that regard Palestinian Arabs as victims of Israeli colonialism.

Mr. Salim took up another rallying cry of developing countries when he denounced white regimes in southern Africa. He made no reference to Western negotiations aimed at bringing genuine black majority rule to Zimbabwe Rhodesia and freeing South-West Africa (Namibia) from South African control.

The scene in the domed Assembly Hall was one of contrasts. The light, airy chamber was a colorful blend of soft blues, greens, gold and cream, but most of the delegates were dressed in Western business suits and dresses. Only a handful wore national costumes—a Senegalese to a pale green robe and yellow turban, two Indian women in blue and green saris.

The only possible drama yesterday, a challenge to the Cambodian delegation of the ousted Pol Pot regime, turned out to be a straightforward affair. The Vietnamese representative, Ha Van Lau, insisted that the foreign minister of the new regime in Phnom Penh, which was installed with Vietnamese help, was entitled to the seat here. He urged the assembly to "refuse to authorize the Pol Pot clique."

The new president referred the challenge to the Credentials Committee and ordered it to report back on Friday. For the time being, he left the Pol Pot team in place. This is better than it fared at the conference of nonaligned countries earlier this month in Havana, where a challenge brought its immediate expulsion.

In the end, the General Assembly as a whole will decide the issue. Many members are expected to abstain, finding the Pol Pot group and the rival Heng Samrin regime equally obnoxious. The Soviet Union backs Vietnam and Heng Samrin; the United States has reluctantly joined Cambodia's neighbors in southern Asia who support Pol Pot on the grounds that he was ousted by a foreign force.

Mr. Salim, a scholarly looking man, delivered his keynote speech from the rostrum in sober tones. He never mentioned Israel by name, or its contention that the PLO is dedicated to Israel's destruction. "The core of the Middle East problem," Mr. Salim said, "is the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to determination, including the right to establish an independent state."

"The role of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, is pivotal," Mr. Salim said. "It is the responsibility of all nations to give unlimited support and encouragement to all efforts designed to attain this objective."

Again without naming either South Africa or Zimbabwe Rhodesia, he accused both of practicing "a massive and grotesque form of human rights violations. He condemned their 'institutionalized racism' but made only the most oblique reference to the fact that many other countries also violate the UN charter on human rights."

Mr. Salim called the worsening refugee problem in Southeast Asia a "crying testimony of man's inhumanity to man," but did not point out that the new wave of refugees had been created by Third World governments in Vietnam and Cambodia.

He asserted that there was a widening gap between the wealthy industrialized nations and the Third World countries. He declared that the nations at the Havana meeting had laid out a blueprint for closing the gap, and he urged the rich countries to "join the mainstream of the world community."

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## Front Says It Rejects Proposal To Favor Whites in Rhodesia

By Joseph W. Grigg

LONDON, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Britain has proposed that 20 percent of the seats in the Parliament of an independent Zimbabwe Rhodesia should be reserved for whites, a Patriotic Front guerrilla spokesman said today. The spokesman said the Front rejected the proposal.

"We reiterated our opposition to enshrining racial principles in the constitution," he said.

A British spokesman refused to confirm the existence of the proposal, saying: "I do not propose that any leak on these confidential talks should come from the British side."

The foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, held separate talks today, first with the Salisbury government delegation led by Prime Minister James Muzorewa, and then with Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. The aim was to save the 10-day-old Zimbabwe Rhodesia conference from breakdown, after it reached deadlock in plenary sessions over an independence constitution for the new nation. Conference spokesman Nicholas Fenn said the talks would continue tomorrow.

The British proposal on the proportion of white seats was made during the meeting with the Patriotic Front, the front's spokesman said. He also said, "We continue to feel we are moving forward."

Progress Claimed  
The British spokesman would say only that both meetings were "businesslike" and "a useful exchange of views."

The spokesman for the Salisbury delegation, Foreign Minister David Mulken, said that "very considerable and encouraging progress was made." He added, "The British are moving towards us and we are moving towards them, and there appears to be room for plenty of agreement." From the look of things, he said, "We should reach broad agreement fairly soon."

Former Prime Minister Ian Smith took part in the Salisbury delegation's meeting with Lord Carrington. Later, in an interview recorded here for Zimbabwe Rhodesian television.

## Asians Bar Soviet Ships

(Continued from Page 1)  
Other personnel are reported in Vietnam.

Southeast Asian countries are particularly sensitive to Soviet military activity at the moment because of the widespread expectation that Vietnam soon will begin a new offensive in Cambodia, with Soviet logistical aid. The Asian nations appear to feel threatened, in varying degrees, by the Vietnamese.

Asian capitals also have reported sporadic signs of increasing Soviet diplomatic activity. Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn is having talks in Moscow this week and Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chavanana visited Moscow earlier this year.

Moscow recently asked the Thais for a substantial increase in the size of the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok. The Russians evidently want to use the embassy, which already numbers about 200 persons, as a listening post. The Thais are expected to decline the request.

Southeast Asian nations are leery of becoming involved in the Chinese-Soviet dispute. Several of them have large Chinese minorities.

## Israel Lawmaker Sentenced for Fraud in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP)—A French court today sentenced Israeli financier and parliamentarian Samuel Flatto-Sharon to five years imprisonment in absentia and fined him \$7,000 for fraud and tax evasion.

The court sentenced two accomplices, also absent, to 17,000 francs and prison terms of four and five years. Six of 27 other accomplices who appeared in court were acquitted and the rest were sentenced to fines and suspended jail terms.

Flatto-Sharon, 49, was arrested in Israel in 1976 on a French extradition request. After the arrest, he ran for the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, and was elected, gaining parliamentary immunity.

Subsequently, he came under suspicion of fraudulent electioneering practices and a committee of the Knesset recommended stripping him of immunity to stand trial.

In July, the Knesset voted to remove his immunity and last month charges were filed in a Jerusalem court accusing Flatto-Sharon of buying votes in the 1977 election.

Panel Expels S. Africa  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 19 (AP)—South Africa was expelled from the United Nations Postal Union yesterday because of its racial policies by the 142 member countries participating in the United Nations organization's 18th international convention here.

## U.K. Says U.S. Aide Urges Smith Not to Soften Stand

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Sept. 19 (NYT)—Britain has complained to the United States about the activities of an aide to a U.S. senator, asserting that during a recent trip to London he encouraged former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to take an unyielding line in negotiations on a new constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

British officials charged that John Carbaugh Jr., a legislative assistant to Sen. Jesse Helms, the conservative Republican from North Carolina, had advised Mr. Smith to "hang on" and refuse to yield to British demands for the elimination of certain safeguards for white Rhodesians.

Mr. Carbaugh told Mr. Smith, according to the British, that the United States would probably lift sanctions against Rhodesia by Oct. 1.

In Washington, Sen. Helms denied any impropriety.

Mr. Smith's unwillingness to compromise has become one of the principal obstacles to success in the 10-day-old constitutional conference. Britain is attempting to persuade both the Patriotic Front guerrillas and the present Salisbury regime, in which Mr. Smith serves as a minister without portfolio, to end their civil war and agree on a new governmental structure.

Obstacle in Talks  
According to British and American sources here, the Foreign Office believes that Mr. Carbaugh's visit has helped to stiffen Mr. Smith's spine and thus to complicate the negotiations.

It was not clear how the protests over Mr. Carbaugh's alleged conduct had reached Washington. One source said that Lord Carrington had complained directly to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, but another said that word had been passed through the U.S. Embassy.

## Khomeini Says Opponents Risk Being 'Obliterated'

TEHRAN, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini today warned opponents of Iran's new Islamic constitutional law that they would be "obliterated" unless they complied with majority opinion.

Ayatollah Khomeini made the warning in an indirect reference to the controversy over Article 5 of the constitution, which vests unprecedented executive and legislative powers in the country's religious leader.

"Our government is Islamic," the ayatollah told a group of air force officers and men who met him in Qom today. "You must support [Article 5] so that the country is not harmed."

Ayatollah Khomeini said that those who were not fully aware of Islam's role should not disrupt the work of the Islamic regime. "The nation has cast its vote for the Islamic Republic. All of you must comply or you will be obliterated."

Assembly of Experts  
He said that those who stayed away from the assembly of experts that is currently studying the constitution would be guilty of putting themselves outside of Islam.

In a renewed criticism of Article 5, a religious scholar, Ezzatollah Sahabi, said that the provision for wide political powers for the clergy put the Islamic faith itself in danger in Iran.

He said that it was all right for the clergy to act as guardians of the constitution, as stipulated in the original draft. But he said, the new provision would lead to "an authority running parallel with that of the government or in opposition to the government."

"This is dangerous for Islam," he said, "because if a government made mistakes, it can be removed, but if [the religious leader] made a mistake, people will lose faith in the clergy itself and thus in Islam."

## Nizam's Jewels: Sale Is Cleared

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19 (UPI)—India's Supreme Court today cleared the sale of one of the world's most precious jewel collections, clearing the way for an auction.

The collection of the late Nizam of Hyderabad will be sold tomorrow, either to an unidentified oil sheikh from the United Arab Emirates or to Stavros Niarchos, brother-in-law of the late Aristotle Onassis. They reportedly were the only persons to submit the \$25.4-million deposits required to enter the bidding.

A last-minute move to halt the sale on the grounds the jewels were a national treasure was rejected by the Supreme Court after the Archaeological Department said that the collection did not come under the Indian Antiquities Act.

certainly are being investigated, it has been suggested to us there can be some give and take. But we have a long way to go. The talks have only just started."

Mr. Smith denied an "abject bunkum," a London press report that he has been ordered home because of disagreement with the Salisbury delegation.

here or the British Embassy in Washington.

Speaking by telephone in Washington, Sen. Helms confirmed that Mr. Carbaugh had told Mr. Smith and others about the possibility of sanctions legislation. But he denied that he had urged them to "hang on" and said that he had "acted with perfect propriety."

In London, Mr. Smith denied the whole controversy with a comment, "The British are saying that one out of their thumb, I said that neither Mr. Carbaugh nor Mr. Helms had influenced his position."

## S. Africa Ban Lifted on Coup

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 19 (AP)—Minister of Justice A.P. Schabane has lifted a five-year ban on order on a white South African couple who had been fighting for the recognition of black unions, it was reported yesterday.

Eric and Jean Tyacke, both their 50s, were banned Nov. 1, 1976, under the Internal Security Act in an apparent move to restrict their activities by preventing them from addressing groups and attending meetings. About 20 other anti-apartheid activists were banned.

The banning order against Tyackes was lifted Sept. 10, but a official explanation was given and was not known whether other orders had been lifted. Under the new Industrial Conciliation Act which comes into effect Oct. 1, black unions would have to register, but most of the unions are opposed to this arrangement because, in qualifying for registration, they would have to expel communists and members who represent the bulk of their membership.

## Risk Being 'Obliterated'

Reza Sadri has issued a warning to the nation's economy. In a column published today by the newspaper Kayhan International, he said it faces possible stagnation and even complete standstill unless it carries out a "revolutionary industrialization program."

Without elaborating, Mr. Sadri said industrial units with low productivity might have to close down to cut overall operational costs.

He said that his program would call for a "full-around analysis" of the demand for goods presently imported and then encourage the production locally after some time.

In a second stage, he said, the government would monopolize the production of the goods in question and then have those goods parceled out to major industrial countries," Mr. Sadri said.

Commenting on the international situation, the deputy premier, government spokesman, Sadeq Tabataba'i, said today that U.S. military action in the Gulf area was "possible in the near future" in response to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The first news agency asked Mr. Tabataba'i about the possibility of U.S. military action in Iran or other part of the Middle East in response to events in Afghanistan.

"Mr. Tabataba'i said he had been 'murmured' about U.S. being trained to be sent to the Gulf states. "It is possible that, in the near future, we may be witness to such actions in Bahrain or Persian Gulf islands," Mr. Tabataba'i said.

## U.S. to Assist Sinai Return

(Continued from Page 1)  
Ephraim Evron said that Mr. Weizman and Mr. Saunders were sparred in English for more than an hour.

"Bombing is not a policy," Mr. Saunders said, adding Mr. Weizman, who replied: "Don't teach what to do. You lose everything you lost in Angola. And Iran is Ethiopia."

The exchange was not recorded verbatim but Israeli journalist recreated the remarks as best he could for news stories that appeared in the Israeli press on Monday.

Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said that "the thrust of the articles is relatively accurate."

At one point, Mr. Evron tried to break it up, but Mr. Weizman snapped in Hebrew: "Sheket. Ep pite." (Sheket means shut up.)

Van Agt Visits Poland  
WARSAW, Sept. 19 (AP)—Netherlands Premier Andreas van Agt flew into Warsaw today for three days of talks with Polish officials.

## Gold 'Pauses' and Market Shows Nervousness

(Continued from Page 1)

said soaring prices resulted simply from a short supply, stimulated by rising inflation and currency uncertainties. Some investment bankers, however, saw the beginning of a significant gold price collapse, possibly in the next few days.

"I think it is a bubble and it will burst, although obviously we do not know when for sure, or what its proportions might be," said Quentin Davies, the Paris-based director of the British merchant bank Morgan Grenfell. He cited rising interest rates as a contributing factor, cooling enthusiasm for gold. "As the opportunity cost of gold rises, it

becomes less attractive," Mr. Davies said, adding "as the dollar comes back, this also will be bearish for gold."

One of the most intriguing questions in the recent gold surge was the role of the Soviet Union, one of the world's major traders, but also among the most secretive.

The Soviet Factor

Informed sources in London said that the Russians, anticipating the fall in prices, have already pulled out after significant selling in recent days. But at least one trading insider said that as long as prices remain at their present levels, the Russians

will remain sellers, most likely in Zurich.

In Tehran, Iran's Deputy Finance Minister Cyrus Ibrahimi announced that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will discuss both gold prices and the dollar at its Sept. 27 meeting in Vienna. "With gold prices going the way they are, we are bound to talk about the depreciation of the dollar and how to stabilize oil payments," he said.

U.S. Gold Auction

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI)—Four banks paid an average of \$377.78 an ounce for the

750,000 ounces of gold auctioned yesterday by the Treasury Department.

The price was more than \$20 an ounce higher than Monday's closing price in London and more than \$70 an ounce above the department's last auction, held Aug. 21. In the last 12 months gold has nearly doubled in price.

The banks, the so-called Big Three in Switzerland—Credit Suisse, the Swiss Bank Corp. and Union Bank of Switzerland—and the Bank of Nova Scotia made the highest bids and took all the gold in accordance with the rules of the auction.

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Swiss Francs	104.11	10,411.47	90.48	56,567.51	+ 443.3
Belgian Francs	1,190.48	119,048	1,597.44	998,709	+ 738.9
French Francs	83.33	8,333.33	232.59	145,413.76	+ 1,645.0
Dutch Florins	90.48	9,047.62	109.76	88,633.74	+ 658.6
Italian Lire	14,665	1,466,547	44,763	27,985,537	+ 1,782.6
Austrian Schillings	619.05	61,904.94	733.08	458,316.85	+ 640.4
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**Govern Seeks Statement**

**Carter Asked to State Policy on Overseas U.S. Citizens**

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Sen. George McGovern has asked the Carter administration to make a clear statement of overall policy toward U.S. citizens living abroad.

In his statement, the South Dakota Democrat said in a letter to President Carter dated Sept. 13, should be the basis of a new, congressional report on how U.S. laws and regulations affect the ability of U.S. citizens abroad to compete in the world marketplace.

The report, which was released Aug. 27, found few instances of discrimination (UPI, Sept. 19).

However, Sen. McGovern said that the Aug. 27 report was "equally as misleading" because it merely identified various laws and regulations affecting Americans abroad without attempting to frame an all-encompassing policy.

In his letter to the White House, McGovern expressed the hope that the new report would be a statement of "present tax policy, history of individual pieces of legislation in other areas."

Instead, he wrote, "What we need is a fresh, comprehensive look at problems and opportunities facing overseas citizens and a careful analysis of how the United States should deal with these citizens in the context of our current objectives abroad."

Outlining what he hoped the report would contain, Sen. McGovern said that it should begin with a

statement of U.S. policy toward the almost 2 million U.S. citizens living abroad in regard to "the rights, duties and benefits they should retain or be denied and a justification for any differences of treatment they would have received at home."

The report, the senator continued, should also compare the U.S. treatment of its citizens abroad, who he said "collectively constitute a vital national asset" to the treatment other foreign nations accord their citizens working outside their territory "in order to determine what competitive advantages or disadvantages our policies now cause for our citizens abroad."

In addition, any such disadvantages that the administration believes should be maintained "should be explained and justified," the senator said.

Finally, Sen. McGovern said, the report should contain proposals for legislative and other changes needed to bring the policy into effect.

**No White House Comment**  
There was no White House comment on the McGovern letter, although the president has ordered the Treasury to complete the part of the new report dealing with taxation.

Sen. McGovern drew praise from American Citizens Abroad, a Geneva-based group concerned with issues affecting Americans overseas.

"ACA appreciates the support that Sen. McGovern has continued to give Americans living away from home. It is a great comfort to realize that there is at least one major political figure who is not afraid to identify with a group of U.S. citizens who face indifference and neglect from most of the bureaucracy in Washington."

The ACA also asked that individuals and representatives of corporations send information about specific examples of how U.S. laws and regulations put them at a competitive disadvantage. An ACA spokesman warned that it had been "made very clear to us that if we do not elicit sufficient volume of mail from concerned people living abroad directed to Mr. Lubick (Donald Lubick, the assistant treasury secretary for tax policy who is in charge of that part of the new report dealing with taxation), and others who may be involved, the administration will continue to maintain the outrageous fiction that Americans abroad are perfectly content with the present laws and regulations that affect us."

The ACA was responsible for putting together a list of 50 areas in which U.S. laws and regulations discriminate against Americans overseas.



**HOMEcoming** — Lawrence Lunt, who was freed this week after 14 years in Cuban prisons, hugs his wife Tuesday after arriving in Washington. Mr. Lunt, who was serving a 30-year sentence for espionage, was one of four U.S. citizens who were ordered freed by President Fidel Castro.

**EPA Publishes Ratings**

**U.S. Says Foreign Cars Get Best Mileage**

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI) — The government released its 1980 automobile-fuel economy ratings yesterday, and the financially troubled Chrysler Corp. was the only domestic automaker in the top 10.

But there was a catch: The four Chrysler models in the top 10 were all made in Japan.

The five-speed and four-speed manual-transmission, diesel-powered Volkswagen Rabbit models ranked first and second in the annual listings of the Environmental Protection Agency for the second straight year, with ratings of 42 and 40 miles per gallon respectively. The five-speed model showed a 1-mpg improvement over last year.

The subcompact Dodge Colt and Plymouth Champ, both Chrysler models, with four-speed manual transmissions, were tied for third place with a 37-mpg ranking. Both cars were built for Chrysler in Japan by Mitsubishi Co. They were the top-ranking gasoline-powered autos on the EPA list.

Tied for fifth place were two diesel-powered Volkswagen Dasher models and a gasoline-powered Honda Civic with a five-speed transmission. All three are rated at 36 mpg.

After that came another three-way tie, this time between a four-speed transmission Honda Civic and other models of the Dodge Colt and Plymouth Champ with slightly different four-speed transmissions. They all achieved 35 mpg.

The highest-ranking car made in the United States was the Chevrolet Chevette subcompact with a four-speed transmission that had a 26-mpg rating. It was well down in the list. The second-best domestic model was an automatic-transmission version of the Chevette, which had a 25-mpg rating. Several others followed at 24 mpg.

At the bottom of the list were two Rolls-Royce models that get 10 mpg. Several U.S. cars were tied for the next worst slot with 14 mpg.

The EPA said about 25 percent of the 1980 cars were unavailable

for testing, but would be tested in time to be included in the final list released early next year. That list will be made available in booklet form to the public, an EPA spokesman said.

The EPA estimated that annual fuel costs for owners of the top-ranked Rabbit would be \$286, assuming the car is driven 15,000 miles a year with diesel fuel costing 80 cents a gallon. The top-ranked Chrysler imports would cost \$364 a year to operate based on a gasoline cost of 90 cents a gallon.

The EPA said its estimated mileage figures are useful for comparison purposes only, and should not be seen as a guide to the mileage drivers should expect to get with their new cars. The EPA said its tests are conducted by professional drivers in laboratory conditions.

EPA officials predicted that all carmakers would achieve the government-set mandatory goals of 20-mpg average for all passenger-car production by 1980. That goal will increase each year until it reaches 27.5 mpg in 1985.

**But Boost for Defense Will Increase Deficit**

**Senate Votes Cuts in Domestic Spending**

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI) — The Senate yesterday voted heavy cuts in fiscal 1980 domestic spending, but then undid them with increased outlays for defense and ended up with a likely \$31.6 billion federal deficit.

Its Budget Committee thinks that will be inflationary.

The day's trade-off started with an overwhelming vote, 90 to 6, to order \$3.6 billion in civilian spending cuts to help make up for cost-saving legislation that Congress promised earlier but did not enact.

But, following President Carter's lead, the senators then voted, 78 to 19, to increase defense outlays next year to placate conservatives who have made this the price of their votes for the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union.

The defense increase pushed the projected deficit for the year beginning Oct. 1 over the politically sensitive \$30 billion mark that Senate leaders have hoped to avoid for fear of jeopardizing the budget's approval.

**Tax-Cut Proposal**

The Senate now will consider whether to make room in the budget for an anti-recession tax cut. However, the specter of the larger deficit was expected to discourage

some lawmakers from supporting a tax cut.

The action came as, separately, the House prepared for floor votes today on its own version of the budget resolution, with similar battles expected on defense and taxes, and a separate challenge from a Republican "alternative" budget.

The House GOP Policy Committee gave formal approval yesterday to a proposal that would hold the deficit to \$20.2 billion, compared with \$29.2 billion in the pending House resolution, with a \$20 billion tax cut as well.

The GOP is proposing \$400 million more than the House Budget Committee in defense spending and \$20 billion in reduced spending levels for a variety of categories, including transportation and foreign aid.

**Victory for Committee**

The minority party also wants sizable cuts in unemployment benefits and welfare payments. GOP sources said these stemmed from assumptions that the economy would pick up as a result of the tax cut — out from any cutbacks in domestic programs.

The vote in the Senate to slash domestic spending was a victory for that chamber's Budget Committee, which had recommended the reductions to preserve the integrity of the congressional budget-making process.

The lawmakers had approved a \$23-billion deficit target last spring but based that on \$5.6 billion in promised economies, such as Mr. Carter's hospital cost-containment bill, which later were not passed.

Budget Committee Chairman Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, had argued that unless the Senate cut its fiscal 1980 appropriations bills to make up for that, it would push up the deficit sharply, breaking Congress' pledge of fiscal austerity.

**EEC Accepts Envoy Appointed by Greece**

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19 (Reuters) — The European Economic Community yesterday announced that it had accepted Greece's second choice as its ambassador to the EEC. The expected successor to the present ambassador, Stephane Stathatos, will be Marcos Economidis, the EEC said.

Greece's first choice, Stavros Roussos, who is now ambassador to London, asked that his nomination be withdrawn following reports that the EEC might refuse it on the ground that he was Greece's EEC envoy from 1969 to 1972, a period that encompassed the military dictatorship in his country.

Congress sets initial spending targets in the spring, then revises them in September to form binding ceilings on outlays.

The vote to cut \$3.6 billion from the appropriations bills was supported by two key committee chairmen who earlier had threatened to block this "reconciliation" procedure — Sens. Russell Long, D-La., and Warren Magnuson, D-Wash.

Sen. Long, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Sen. Magnuson, head of the Appropriations Committee, had said it would not be feasible to make the cuts. However, both agreed to a leadership compromise.

The vote on defense spending would boost Pentagon outlays for fiscal 1980 a full 3 percent above fiscal 1979 levels, after adjustment for inflation. This is in line with what Mr. Carter promised European leaders two years ago.

At the same time, however, the Senate voted to boost defense spending for fiscal 1981 and 1982 by 5 percent after inflation, ignoring objections from both the Budget Committee and the White House, which said 5 percent was too much.

In a floor speech opposing the

defense increase, Sen. Muskie argued it would be unfair to raise military outlays while forcing domestic programs to bear the brunt of the budget austerity program.

The Senate is expected to complete action on the budget resolution today, after voting on the tax-cut question. After the House finishes its work, the two versions will have to be resolved by a conference.

**3 Hurt in Blast At U.S. Refinery**

TORRANCE, Calif., Sept. 19 (UPI) — A cracking tower at a Mobil Oil refinery exploded last night, slightly injuring three workers and sending flames shooting up 400 feet.

The refinery's gasoline storage tanks did not catch fire in the blast, but firemen moved bystanders back because of the danger of another explosion.

Torrance police quoted refinery officials as saying that all workers at the refinery had been accounted for.



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## Living in Poverty in Washington

## Indian Alien Finds It Hard to Get Kicked Out of U.S.

By Christopher Dickey  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP) — Every few weeks, Dhanjay Paranjpe goes to the Washington district headquarters of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, announces that he is an illegal alien and waits to be deported.

He has been doing this for months now. He tried again Monday. But he is still waiting.

"They wouldn't arrest me," he sighed after his latest attempt. "As soon as they would find out I wanted to be deported, they would ignore me."

This strikes Mr. Paranjpe, a 32-

year-old painter, Ph.D. Brahman and beggar from India, as singularly unjust. Every year, tens of thousands of illegal aliens who want to stay in the United States and work are rounded up in immigration raids and deported at government expense within days or hours after their arrest.

"They want to do the opposite of what people want," marveled Mr. Paranjpe.

INS District Director Kellogg Whitlick, who was able to laugh about the irony of the situation, said that if Mr. Paranjpe had been picked up in a raid on a restaurant, for instance, he would probably be

back home in India by now. The law would have required it.

"But he wasn't picked up," said Mr. Whitlick. "He has a desire to be deported."

In the Boston immigration office, there is apparently a file on Mr. Paranjpe that was ordered a week ago and has yet to arrive. Without it, Mr. Whitlick said, not much can be done. "We'll move him very expeditiously . . . as soon as we get the file. But the system is kind of bogged down right now. It gets in the mail room and gets all tangled up there."

Why does Mr. Paranjpe want to be deported?

It is not so much that he lives in poverty, sometimes gathering his food from garbage cans, slipping into the basement of a temporarily vacant Georgetown apartment house at night to sleep. It is a matter of culture.

As Mr. Paranjpe tells it, he was born — or, rather, "I took this body" — in India in 1946. He is a Brahman, he said, a member of India's highest caste.

After receiving a bachelor's degree in telecommunications in 1970,

he came to the University of California at Berkeley for graduate work in mathematics and economics in 1967 — on a student visa.

What he really wanted to do, however, was to paint and to build himself spiritually and intellectually, as he conceives it is the role of a Brahman to do.

When his studies were finished and his visa expired in 1974, he became an illegal alien, he said. But he wanted to stay as an artist — and furthermore as an artist who did not humble himself by selling his work.

"It's just not in my blood to engage in servitude for wages," he said matter-of-factly.

Mr. Paranjpe started traveling around the country, periodically stopping at immigration offices in Seattle, San Francisco and Boston, trying to get a permit to stay.

"They would tell me, 'Oh, oo, oot an artist. No way,'" Mr. Paranjpe said. "They would give me a list of professions — courses, laborers — but artists? No."

"In Cambridge [Massachusetts] in 1978 I turned myself in [for deportation]," he said. "They said come back in two months. So I got to the trial and the judge said, 'Get a lawyer.' I don't want to get a lawyer for \$1,000. I'm not going to sit in their smoke-filled waiting rooms."

The case apparently was still unresolved when Mr. Paranjpe, who signed his work Mumbiram, came to Washington and started living in the parks and cellars of Georgetown last May. Since then, he has been to the INS offices about five times trying to get sent back home.

A spokesman for the Indian Embassy said that his government would probably pay the fare for a destitute Indian tourist to return home, but in a case such as Mr. Paranjpe's, the U.S. government would be expected to foot the bill.

"I would think they would be glad to get rid of one of their illegal aliens," the spokesman said.

Mr. Paranjpe, meanwhile, continues to wait. He has been in the United States a dozen years, he said, and that is long enough.

"When the sages [of India] used to do their penance in the mountains, they used to do it for 12 years," he said.

**3 Killed on Mt. Blanc**

AOSTA, Italy, Sept. 19 (AP) — Two helicopters and French guides flown from Chamonix today recovered the bodies of two Swiss climbers and of a Frenchman who fell to their deaths while climbing the Mount Blanc massif. About 150 persons have been killed while climbing the Italian Alps this summer, according to unofficial estimates.

Anti-government violence flared again last Friday when 28 buses were set ablaze or wrecked following a protest march in which snipers opened fire on about 1,000 demonstrators, killing two and wounding 30. Yesterday a strike by bus drivers and owners to protest damage to their vehicles by street demonstrators continued, paralyzing commuter services and package delivery in various cities.

Portraits of Communist leaders and Latin American guerrilla heroes were papered on the walls of the college of law building at the University of El Salvador, where the congress was being held.

Amid continuing violence, sharpshooters stood guard on rooftops to provide security for 800 delegates attending the group's fourth national congress, as well as for an estimated 300 guests from neighboring Central American countries. The Bloc has about 30,000 members, mostly peasants, workers and students.

El Salvador's largest militant reform group, is setting guidelines for a new offensive to overthrow the military government of President Carlos Humberto Romero and replace it with a socialist system, a spokesman said today.

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LIBERTY WITH ROSES — Accused West German terrorist Astrid Proll, carrying flowers, gets a hug from an unidentified friend after a Frankfurt court released her from custody yesterday. She will be able to move freely between sessions of her trial for two attempted murders.

## U.S. Democrats in Europe Form Kennedy Committee

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Sept. 19 (IHT) — Two U.S. citizens active in Democratic Party politics abroad announced today the formation of a European committee to support Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., for president.

Despite statements by White House aides that President Carter intends to seek nomination for a second term, the European committee "hopes that Mr. Carter will change his mind in the face of growing public support for Ted Kennedy," committee organizers said.

The group founded here, the Democratic Committee Abroad for Kennedy for President, appears to be the first organization established overseas to join the pro-Kennedy movement in the United States. The committee was started by Alfred Davidson and Richard Moore, who managed the Carter campaign among U.S. voters in France in the 1976 general election.

Explaining the shift in allegiance, Mr. Davidson said that President Carter "has disappointed his supporters in carrying out his White House job."

Democratic Party workers here and in London said that President Carter's popularity among U.S. citizens in Europe has suffered because of an erosion in U.S. prestige abroad since he took office. Mr. Carter's opposition to reforms in Medicare and income tax that would benefit citizens abroad was also cited.

"All our mail is saying 'no' to another Carter candidacy," said Daniel Boyer, the chairman of the Democratic Party Committee in France. Democratic Party officials in Britain have reported a similar trend of opposition to President Carter and support for Sen. Kennedy, although neither man has declared publicly his intention to run next year.

## In Bid for Campaign Aid

## Carter Advisers Will Invite Key Democrats to Meeting

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP) — President Carter's political advisers plan a show of force for Mr. Carter in the coming weeks to counteract the apparently growing enthusiasm for the prospect of a presidential campaign by Sen. Edward Kennedy.

A decision to invite 200 or more "Democratic heavies" from around the country to a pro-Carter gathering here next month was made at a meeting of about 20 Carter supporters Monday night at the apartment of Robert Strauss, the administration's special ambassador for the Middle East negotiations.

Robert Keefe, a political consultant who is working with the Carter-Mondale campaign committee, will coordinate the planning of the event, which will be designed to demonstrate a broad base of support for the president among Democratic elected officials and party leaders.

Such a meeting, participants in the strategy session said, also would send a clear message to Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., who has promised to announce by the end of the year whether he will challenge Mr. Carter. "Sen. Kennedy needs to know what he's up against," said Rep. Bill Alexander, D-Ark., who attended the session.

Mr. Keefe said yesterday that the president's advisers had decided that it was time to expand the network of Democratic officials who are publicly committed to Mr. Carter's renomination and re-election. Some of those, such as Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit, Lt. Gov. Mario Cuomo of New York and Gov. George Bush of Georgia, attended the session Monday night.

Waiting for Role  
Mr. Keefe said that there were many other Carter supporters waiting to be mobilized for a public role in the campaign, particularly among Democratic governors and mayors who have worked with the Carter administration. "These people have dealt with the administration and think Jimmy Carter has been a hell of a good president," he said.

Participants insisted that the meeting Monday was not an "anti-Kennedy" gathering. But Sen. Kennedy clearly was on the minds of the Carter advisers as they discussed their political strategy for the coming weeks.

Sen. Kennedy's recent statements that he is considering a campaign for the presidency have dominated the news for the last two weeks and given a clear boost to the various

draft-Kennedy organizations around the country. In the meantime, Mr. Carter has remained an unannounced candidate for re-election, a fact that some of his advisers have complained is handicapping their efforts to gain the support of the kind of Democrats that Mr. Keefe hopes to bring to Washington next month.

However, according to participants at the meeting Monday, advocates of an early re-election announcement by the president received little encouragement from Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff, and Jody Powell, the president's press secretary, both of whom attended the session.

Instead, the Carter strategists settled on the effort to expand the network of the president's supporters by inviting a number of Democratic officials to step forward by attending the gathering planned for next month. Even without an announcement from the president, this could draw a number of key Democrats into the Carter camp early, preventing them from delaying a commitment while they assess the president's chances of withstanding a challenge by Sen. Kennedy.

**Sihanouk Won't Go to Brussels Front Meeting**  
PEKING, Sept. 19 — Reversing his earlier position, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's former chief of state, announced today that he has canceled his participation in a Cambodian National Front congress scheduled for Brussels at the end of October. He also said that he would make no trips abroad this year and next except to China and North Korea.

In a message received here from Pyongyang, North Korea, the former ruler explained that "certain participants in the Brussels congress had decided to impose on me a clause in which I would abandon my titles and the royal character of my family."

Prince Sihanouk accused sponsors of the conference, whom he did not identify, of seeking to destroy the "monarchy's reputation."

In a Japanese report from Peking Sept. 10, the prince said he would lead the conference, stating that the congress would discuss the establishment of a new Cambodian government by the end of the year. He did not refer to his earlier position in today's announcement.

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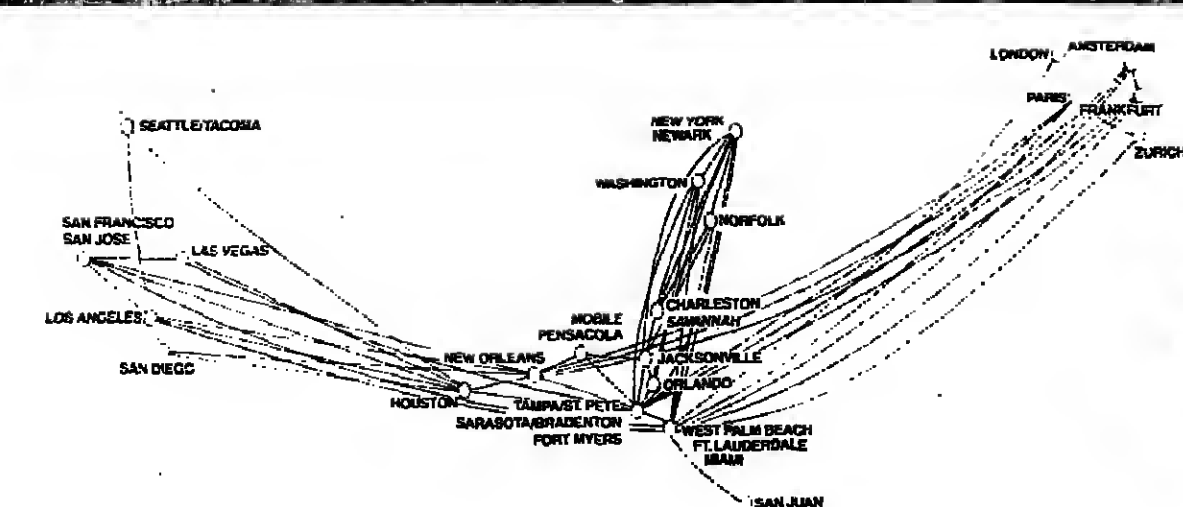
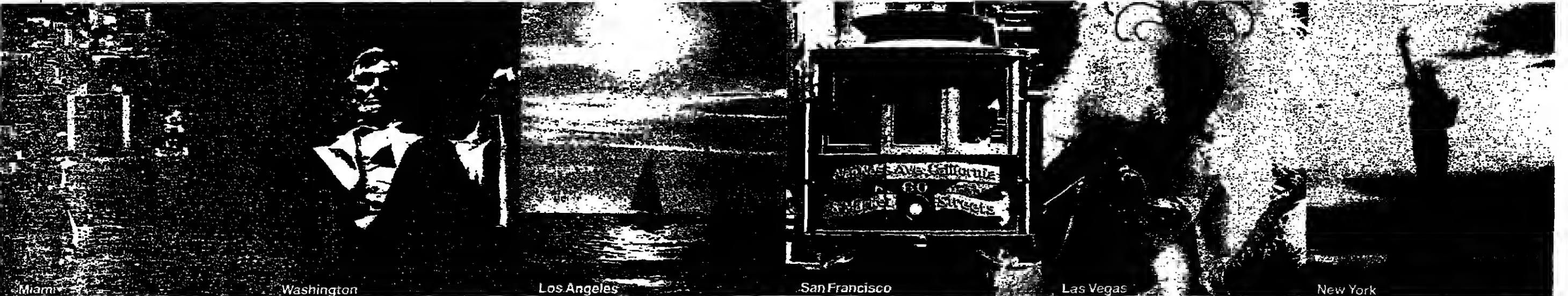
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**If Dispute Remains Unresolved**

**U.S. Develops Options on Troops Issue**

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (NYT) — President Carter asked aides to outline "a series of specific options" whose use would depend on the outcome of the talks between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mr. Dobrynin.

Sensitivities, Concerns

Although the official would not list the options, he reiterated a comment made by Mr. Carter earlier this month that Washington could not be expected to respect Moscow's "sensitivities and concerns" if the Soviet Union ignored U.S. interests.

Other officials suggested that there were several steps that the president could take if the Soviet Union did not satisfy his concerns. These include: an increase in the U.S. naval presence around Cuba, where the United States already has a naval base at Guantanamo; a slowdown in trade and sales of advanced technology to the Soviet Union; and closer economic ties with China.

Some officials said that encouraging other Western countries to provide China with military equipment was another option open to the United States.

One official, noting that Mr. Vance would probably not discuss the issue with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko until early next week, suggested that the pause was meant to induce the Russians "to think about the consequences of this problem for the future state of the relationship."

Part of Larger Problem

Yesterday, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, told reporters that the troop issue was only part of a larger problem created by Soviet-Cuban military cooperation and that the United States had "to compete effectively" with Moscow's use of Cuban troops as "a proxy force" in Third World conflicts.

At the same time, Mr. Brzezinski emphasized that it would be a mistake to allow the issue to interfere with the Senate's ratification of the SALT-2 arms treaty. Contending that the United States faced "a test of our maturity and our leadership," he said the country needed both the new arms accord and expansion of its military capabilities "across the board."

He said that Mr. Carter's commitment to increase military spending by 3 percent after inflation would probably allow the United States to keep pace with Moscow's arms buildup, but he added that the White House was willing to consider additional funds if this proved necessary.

In addition to the arms treaty and increased military spending, Mr. Brzezinski said, a third challenge facing the United States is "competing assertively wherever the Soviets impose upon us such a competition either directly or indirectly." In particular, he stressed the need to fashion a strategy for coping with the Russians' power "when they use proxies."

**Episcopal Bishops in U.S. Prohibit Ordaining Practicing Homosexuals**

By Russell Chandler

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 — The national convention of the Episcopal Church yesterday adopted a resolution recommending against ordaining practicing homosexuals or heterosexuals who engage in "relations of marriage."

Bishops of the church had issued the statement Monday, a move urged by the House of Bishops to make the

measure official. The resolution was finally made "the mind of the convention" here after more than 4½ hours of debate by the deputies, the lower unit of the bicameral church government.

Although the resolution affirmed "the traditional teaching of the church on marital fidelity and sexual chastity as the standard of Christian sexual morality," it also said that homosexual orientation should not be a barrier to ordination of a candidate whose "behavior within the church considers wholesome."

The key sentence of the resolution says: "We believe it is not appropriate for this church to ordain a practicing homosexual or any person who is engaged in heterosexual relations outside of marriage."

After the bishops' Monday had approved the resolution, 99 to 34, 21 bishops signed a statement saying that they could not accept or implement the restrictive part of the resolution. In essence, the dissenting bishops said that the recommendation against ordaining practicing homosexuals would have the force of legislation and violate their rights as individual bishops to determine candidates suitable for ordination in the 2.9 million-member denomination.

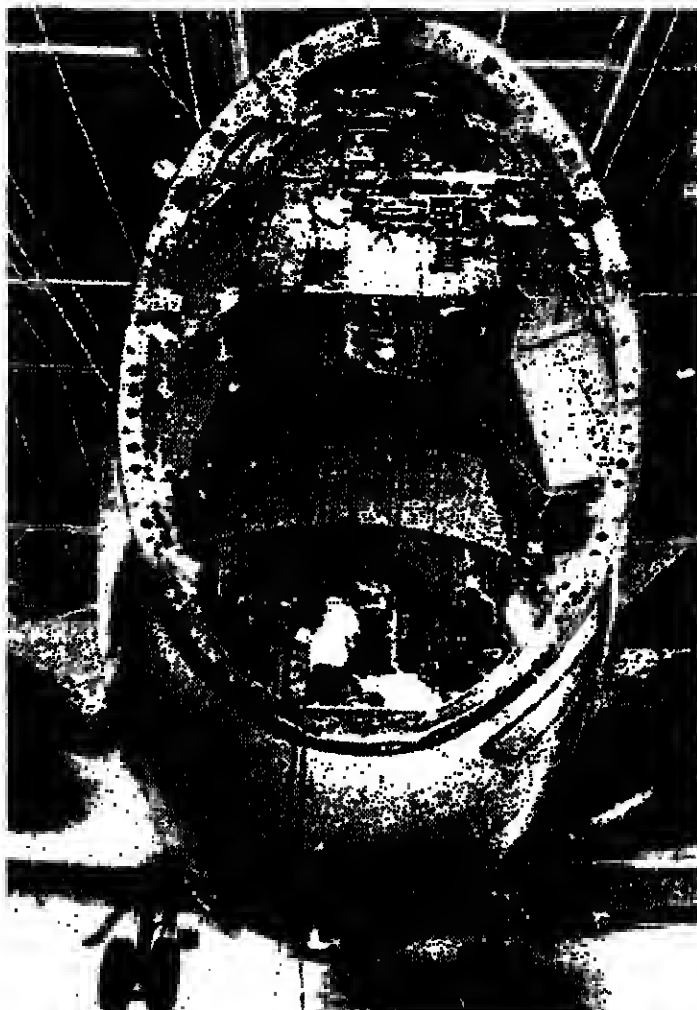
No major U.S. denomination has formally approved the ordination of avowed practicing homosexuals.

**Limits Use of F-16s' Guns**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP) — The Air Force said today that it had fired the new F-16 cannon because vibrations with flight controls on the planes. It said that it is determining the cause of the

F-16 is in the early stages of development, with about 50 delivered to the U.S. Air Force, eight to the Netherlands and four to the Netherlands and Denmark also. All have been not the problem, the Air Force said.

Air Force statement said that one F-16, earlier, had experienced a side-joint when its cannon was firing a training flight.



Officials at Logan Airport in Boston inspect an Air Canada DC-9 after the plane's tail cone blew off while it was in the air.

**All U.S. Airlines Operating DC-9s Told to Check Planes for Cracks**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration today ordered all U.S. airlines operating DC-9s to inspect the aircraft for fuselage cracks.

The order, contained in a directive on airworthiness, was prompted by an incident Monday in which the tail cone of an Air Canada DC-9 was ripped away while the plane was flying from Boston to Nova Scotia. The plane lost cabin pressure and had control difficulties, but returned to Boston and landed safely.

Subsequent inspections disclosed that cracks on two other Air Canada DC-9s similar to that implicated in the accident.

FAA spokesman Dennis Feldman said that the agency "intends to require additional visual and X-ray inspections later after more information is received." He said that the order applies to those DC-9s that are not equipped with a stairway at the rear of the plane.

U.S. airlines operate more than 300 DC-9s, a twin-engine, short-to-medium-range airliner manufactured by McDonnell Douglas Corp.

**Work Is Halted At Rolls-Royce**

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP) — The 30,000 factory workers of nine Rolls-Royce Ltd. aircraft engine plants in Britain were locked out today when the company fulfilled its threat to shut down operations.

The company announced Monday that it would close all nine plants indefinitely because of a crippling series of two-day strikes by engineering workers who are demanding pay increases and shorter hours.

"It was financially and commercially impossible to continue operating," a company spokesman said.

**After Defections in U.S.**

**Bolshoi Troupe Returns Shaken**

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 — The Bolshoi Ballet troupe returned here today, still stunned by the defections that turned their United States tour into the most politically damaging in the ballet's 203-year history.

"We couldn't believe it," a returning ballerina said of the latest defections by dancers Leonid and Valentina Koslov after the troupe's final performance in Los Angeles Sunday.

She said the company was already on edge from the earlier defection in New York by Bolshoi star Alexander Godunov when they heard the news about the Koslovs while riding their bus to Los Angeles International Airport Monday morning. "We thought they had overslept," the ballerina said.

The defections are embarrassing to the Soviet leadership, which views the Bolshoi troupe as a propaganda asset for enhancing the country's image abroad.

**Gruff Officials**

While there has been no official reaction here to the news from Los Angeles, that embarrassment was apparent in the gruff and sometimes angry way in which Bolshoi administrators handled telephone inquiries from Western correspondents this morning. "I will not answer your questions!" snapped one when asked what other foreign tours the ballet plans this season.

Soviet sources were unanimous in minimizing the artistic impact of the Koslov defections, although other observers here stressed that their action could only increase the stress on an institution that is already riddled with factionalism.

Unlike Mr. Godunov, neither Mr. Koslov nor his wife are considered among the Bolshoi's stars. "They're far from our best performers," another Bolshoi official said. "We have plenty of soloists like these."

"Nobody in the troupe regrets that Koslov left, because nobody liked him anyway," commented Vechislav Gordeev, a top Bolshoi dancer who returned with the troupe from America. "It was very unexpected and nobody could understand why they did it. They've always gotten good parts in the troupe, which is a further reason one could understand it."

"It's no loss," said a man identifying himself only as a "dancer," who was among the waiting crowd at Moscow's Shcherbinyevskiy Airport. "They were given more artistic opportunities than they deserved." The man branded the Koslovs as "scum" who had "left their parents and abandoned their homeland."

The returning Bolshoi dancers landed at 4:23 Moscow time yesterday afternoon, on a chartered TWA 707 jetliner from Los Angeles. At least 200 relatives, friends and colleagues were on hand to greet them, many carrying bouquets of flowers.

It took more than an hour before the first dancers passed through customs, and more were still struggling through at 6:30 p.m. Other Bolshoi dancers and relatives of the returning troupe members gossiped about the defections as they waited. "He likes cognac," a colleague said of Mr. Koslov. "How is he going to drink cognac in America? It's so expensive here!"

Many of the friends on hand at Shcherbinyevskiy wore the stylish Western clothes characteristic of privileged Russians. A young woman sported a white leather jacket and black leather pants. A young man wore a long black suede coat and carried a black leather shoulder bag.

The approximately 270 dancers in the complete Bolshoi company are among the most favored of the Soviet elite. Beginning dancers earn nearly twice the average factory worker's salary, and for the majority of performers it is a life of five apartments, foreign cars, access to special stores, and that most treasured perquisite of privileged Russians, travel abroad. The Koslovs lived in a special apartment house for Bolshoi artists on 5th of March Street in a fashionable part of Moscow, sources here said.

How the three defections will affect the Bolshoi's future is uncertain. Soviet authorities might crack down on the dancers, tightening up on clearances for performers to travel abroad. At the other extreme, some Soviet sources suggested, they might try to respond to complaints by some artists that ideological restrictions on the company are stifling creativity.

The man on the hot seat at the moment would appear to be Yuri Grigorovich, artistic director of the Bolshoi and the man who led the 125-performer troupe from which Mr. Godunov and the Koslovs defected.

While the rest of the returning troupe were processed normally through customs, Mr. Grigorovich and his wife were whisked away in an official car, out of sight of waiting Western newsmen.

Mr. Grigorovich is frequently criticized here for the ultra-conservatism of his choreography, and several Bolshoi stars are reportedly unhappy with him. Younger dancers complain that they do not have enough chance to dance in good roles, and that Mr. Grigorovich's productions are stodgy compared to the West's more modern ballet.

Prima ballerina Maya Plisetskaya reportedly refuses to dance in Grigorovich productions. Vladimir Vasilyev, perhaps the top male dancer in the company, is said by some to want Mr. Grigorovich's job. Mr. Vasilyev is currently preparing a version of "Macbeth," in which he will also dance the leading role, for debut in May.

As artistic director, Mr. Grigorovich outranks both these challengers. Whether he will remain in charge after the defections remains to be seen. After Natalia Makharova defected during a 1970 visit to London by Leningrad's Kirov Ballet, that group's chief choreographer was dismissed for failing to give proper "education" to his dancers, according to emigre Kirov dancer Valeri Panov.

The Bolshoi plans to send at least two troupes abroad during the current season, which began here Sept. 1. One, headed by Mr. Vasilyev, is due to perform in Japan this winter. The Grigorovich group which just returned from the United States is scheduled to visit Poland in the spring.

**Irish Question 2 In Bomb Slaying Of Mountbatten**

DUBLIN, Sept. 19 (UPI) — A man and a woman are being interrogated by detectives investigating the slaying of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, police said today.

The two were arrested yesterday near the border with Northern Ireland and police confirmed that they were being questioned by detectives working on the Mountbatten case.

They said that the man has been on their wanted list since last month's bomb slaying of Lord Mountbatten and three members of his boating party by the Irish Republican Army.

Authorities refused to name the man or give any details about the woman, except that she was in custody under anti-terrorist laws that enable police to hold suspects for up to 48 hours.

Two men have already been charged in the slayings.

**Election Date in India**

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19 (AP) — National elections will be held in late December or early January, India's caretaker prime minister, Charan Singh, said yesterday.

**By the year 2000, information will be multiplying four times faster than population.**



## Down the Cuban Rabbit Hole

What is most absurd about the so-called Soviet combat brigade in Cuba is how little anyone seems to know about it. Is the Carter administration analyzing the product of a sophisticated intelligence apparatus or is it peering down the rabbit hole? There is something shocking about the notion of thousands of Soviet troops doing whatever it is they do for months, years or even well over a decade, 90 miles from the U.S. mainland without ever attracting any serious attention in Washington. It may be true that it took a tip-off to provide satellite confirmation of the "brigade's" presence. But it seems much less credible that the United States is getting absolutely no human intelligence from the island. How can that be? If it is true, it is a deeply depressing comment on the U.S. intelligence-gathering process.

The presence of a Soviet force in Cuba (perhaps only recently configured as a combat brigade) is reasonably astounding, much like the watch the rabbit pulled from its waistcoat pocket. Its belated discovery and the brouhaha surrounding it is much more astounding, like the existence of the waistcoat pocket itself. Why would the Soviet Union, which is so eager to see SALT-2 safely through the Senate, provide powerful ammunition for the treaty's opponents in the Senate? Why would they force President Carter, who needs SALT as much if not more than they do, into a confrontation? A good guess is that they wouldn't; which strongly suggests that the brigade, so configured, has been there for some time, either escaping the notice of the United States or its interest. Alternatively, is it too cynical to suggest that this administration, and perhaps previous administrations, have known about the Soviet presence, regarded it as serious and done nothing. Then, after it was made public by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, for purposes that were ostensibly political, it required the concoction of — not to put too fine a point on it — a lie.

It is undoubtedly true that the Soviet

troops, on their own, lack airlift and sea transport capacity, but what might they accomplish with a little help from their friends? The Cubans have some ability to move combat forces. But so what? What will the Soviet brigade do? Invade Florida? It obviously poses no physical threat to the United States, so why respond to the publicizing of its presence with veiled hints that it could constitute such a threat?

Certain kinds of Soviet presence in Cuba have in the past been deemed acceptable. These include units sent to train and advise Cuban forces, an activity clearly opposed to U.S. interests, but consistent with the rules of the superpower game. It is not clear why this particular group of Soviet troops is in Cuba. Speculation has centered on shoring up Fidel Castro, either against dissident forces at home or as a trip wire to provide a sense of security with respect to the United States. There might be room for debate about the legitimacy of either of these roles within the rules, but what should be pre-eminently clear is that the United States has the right to make the rules 90 miles from its coastline.

In fact, there has been reason to wonder in recent months at what point the Carter administration would choose to exercise that right. With a sense of moment that leaves much to be desired, the discovery, if that's what it is, of the combat brigade, if that's what it is, was elevated to the level of an international incident. Why wasn't the introduction last year of MiG-23 fighters selected? Or the delivery of a Foxrot diesel-powered submarine with mine-laying capacity, a potential threat to both U.S. oil supplies and ICBM-carrying nuclear submarines? The answer, it would appear, is a lack of clear policy guidelines. If they did not exist when the MiGs were brought to Cuba, as they should have, then they surely should have been put in place at that point. If they were and the line was not drawn at the submarine, one wonders just where it is going to be drawn now.

## Keeping Secrets Secret

The case of the United States vs. the Progressive magazine came to a dismal end this week. Nobody won. The government failed to protect what it says are fundamental secrets about the construction of the hydrogen bomb. The Progressive, and the press as a whole, failed to establish either that prior restraints on publication are unconstitutional or that the government has misused its secrecy stamp. All that has been established is that it is difficult, if not impossible, to keep information secret once it is out of the government's control.

This result came about because the Madison (Wis.) Press Connection published a letter containing the information that the Progressive had been barred by a federal judge from publishing for more than six months. Once that information was in the hands of the general public, as it obviously was after the Press Connection printed 8,000 copies, further efforts by the government to stop others from printing it were senseless. That's why the government asked that the order against the Progressive, and a similar order against a California paper, which also had the letter, be dissolved.

There is no way to judge now what damage has been done to national security by the publication of this information. The U.S. government's contention all along has been that it might be used to shorten the time in which nations that do not now have hydrogen weapons can produce them. Because much information about such weapons is, or has been, available from other public sources — if you knew where to look for it — tracing the impact of these disclosures on nuclear proliferation will be difficult.

The primary lesson to be learned from this affair is the futility of prior restraint as a way to prevent the disclosure of secret information. A judge cannot bar the publication

of something unless the government knows in advance it is going to be published, and in this case the Department of Justice did not know the Press Connection had the letter. Any person intent upon publishing a secret, or communicating it to someone else, can similarly avoid a prior restraint (and the summary punishment for violating it) simply by keeping secret the fact he has it.

The only truly effective way the government can keep secrets is to keep them. Once they get out, they tend to be spread quickly — just as this one was. The only real protections then available against publication of such secrets are the moral constraints felt by those into whose hands they have fallen or the deterring effect of the criminal provisions of the Atomic Energy Act and other laws. In this case, neither was sufficient to prevent publication — the former because too many people thought the government was carrying secrecy too far and the latter because some people, apparently including the editors of the Press Connection, believe the government lacks either the will or the ability to prosecute.

The risk those editors are taking is great — prison terms of up to 20 years if their judgment of the letter's content is wrong and the government's right. But if the letter does contain the highly sensitive material the government says it does, it should not have been published. While a prosecution of those editors could jeopardize the current classification system and, perhaps, portions of the Atomic Energy Act itself, a decision by the Department of Justice not to prosecute could well turn that act's deterring provisions into a sham. In that event, the government would be tempted to ignore what it should have learned from this affair about protecting its secrets and to rely even more on a dangerous system of ineffective prior restraints — which it should in fact abandon.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Unblocking MBFR Talks

During the next session of the MBFR (mutual balanced force reduction) talks in Vienna, which will begin on Wednesday, NATO will submit a package of propositions that might lead to the first result of the stagnating negotiations.

The propositions will include the following:

1. East-West mutual advance notification

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

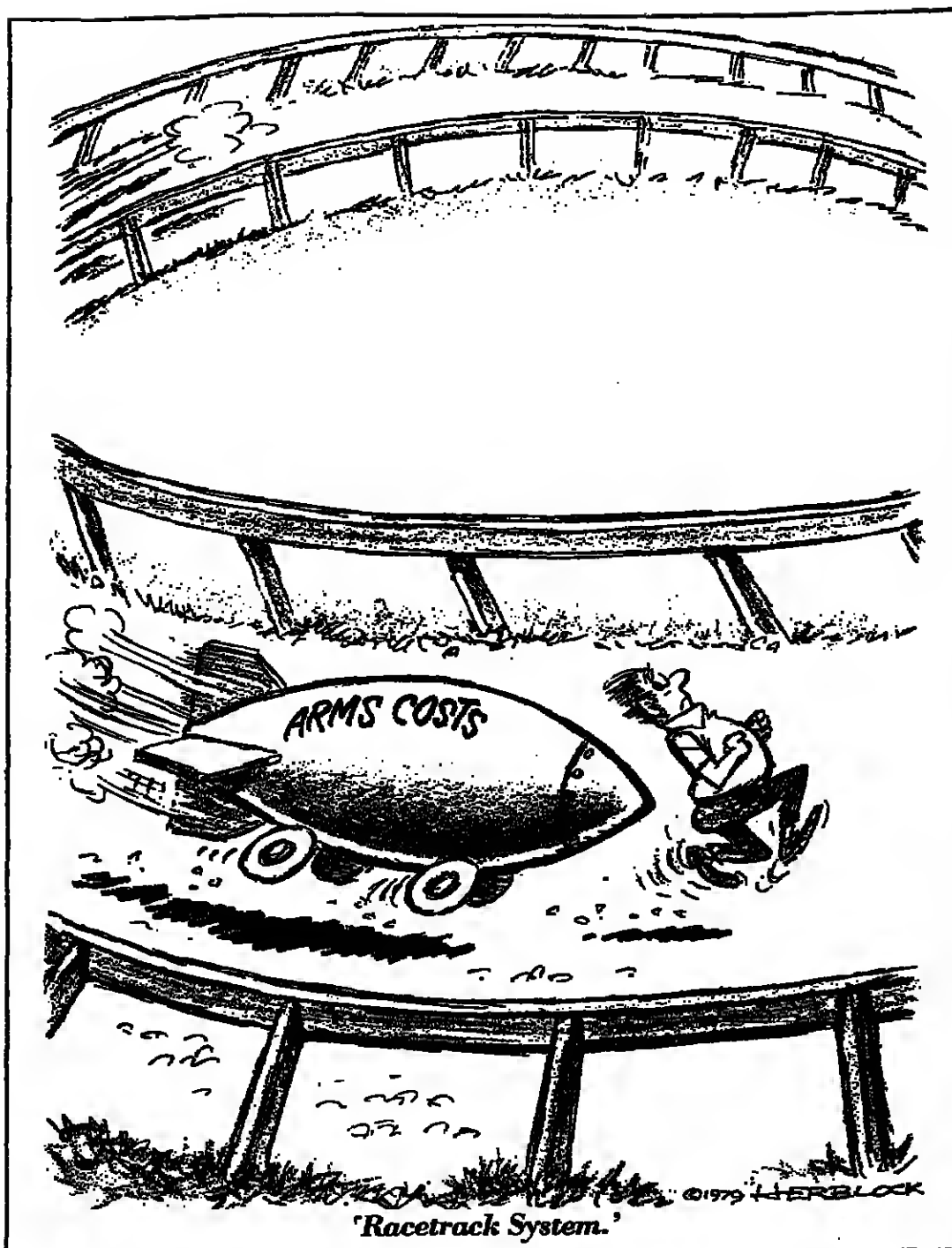
September 20, 1904

MILAN — The whole town of Milan is absolutely in the power of the mob. The Labor Exchange yesterday decided that the strike should come to an end this morning, but the Anarchists objected, insisting that the strike continue until Wednesday, and rejecting the collective request of the newspapers that they might recommence publication. Large detachments of cavalry patrol the streets and disperse the groups of strikers as soon as they become unruly. Things have gone so far that Mr. Gauthier, the well-known French man of letters, has been obliged to back to Lucerne, horrified at the abnormal state of affairs in Italy.

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 20, 1929

LONDON — Tonight, for the first time, the "bums" of America met the "Abraham-men" of Great Britain to discuss the problem of unemployment in their respective countries. Two of the officials of the hobo brotherhood are now on this side of the Atlantic: hobo chief Nicholas Klein, now visiting the Europe, and Dr. J. Eads Howe, "King of the Hoboes." Although a millionaire, Dr. Howe arrived here traveling third class. Dr. Howe is here for three reasons. First, to visit a long-unvisited aunt in Southampton; second, to take a post-graduate course in medicine; and third, to tell Britain of the virtues of hoboism.



## Will the Bishop Be Taken?

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — As the Rhodesian constitutional conference proceeds, it looks suspiciously as if the script was pre-written to Lusaka at the August meeting of the Commonwealth heads of government, primarily by the chairman of the front-line states, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

The Patriotic Front has uncharacteristically struck a pose of moderation and compromise. It is Bishop Muzorewa's delegation that has been seen as the spoiler, refusing to consider substantive discussion of a transition to independence under British management, and cornered, at least temporarily, by Ian Smith's refusal to discuss any modifications of white power.

Is it possible, observers wonder, that behind the well-publicized formidable achievements of the Lusaka conference there is another secret achievement?

Did Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, besides agreeing with President Nyerere on how to rekindle the Rhodesian negotiations, also reach an understanding with him on the content of a conclusion and a transition to independence? Asked this question last weekend, Nyerere replied:

"No," adding emphatically, "definitely not." But what Nyerere has made clear to the Patriotic Front, and this has never before been publicly stated, is that they do not have a blank check. "We do not support the Patriotic Front, we're supporting a genuine transfer of power," he said. "If we get agreement at the conference on the transfer of power and the Patriotic Front says no, we won't support them."

#### Made Clear

So although the Patriotic Front is being left very much to their own devices in detailing how the negotiations will go on a day-by-day basis, it has been made clear to them in no uncertain terms that there are definite limits to the tolerance of their principle backers in the front-line states.

The front-line states are committed to keeping the war going if Mrs. Thatcher should still decide to cut a deal with Bishop Muzorewa and the South Africans, but equally they are prepared to shut the war down if the Patriotic Front does not seize the opportunity at hand.

This posture is influencing the Patriotic Front's negotiating behavior as firmly as if the Tanzanians were sitting at their elbow round the table in Lancaster House.

The interesting question that Nyerere refused to answer is at what point he would draw the line with

the Patriotic Front. However, other Tanzanian sources, close to the president, are prepared to be more explicit. The Patriotic Front will continue to compromise. Already they have done so the Tanzanians expected. Reversing their public pre-London position, they have been prepared to discuss the constitution before the more difficult question of the transition to independence. They have also conceded that whites will be allowed a reasonable quota of reserved seats in the new Zimbabwe parliament.

The last time the Patriotic Front seemed near to agreeing with the British on a solution for Rhodesia was at the Dar es Salaam meeting with the British foreign secretary, David Owen, and Cyrus Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, in April of last year.

#### Crunch Issue

As far as the British and the Americans were concerned, the crunch issue that made further progress impossible was the Patriotic Front's demand that during the transition there would be a governing council controlled by them to work in tandem with the British resident commissioner.

The evidence suggests that the Tanzanians now would be prepared in certain circumstances to see the concept of the governing council dropped. Moreover, they go one step further. They see the possibility of the Muzorewa government continuing to be responsible for the day-to-day running of the country except for security and the organization of fresh elections. The most difficult unsolved problem of all, it is widely recognized, is the control of the security forces. A major stumbling block the last two years has been President Carter's personal commitment to President Nyerere in July, 1977 that the future Zimbabwean army would be based principally on the liberation forces.

It was a foolish agreement that did much to destroy any willingness there was (not that there was much) in Salisbury to negotiate. Now when asked about this, President Nyerere pushes the agreement aside, as no longer relevant. "Mr. Carter was not in Lusaka," he said.

Other Tanzanian sources, elaborating on President Nyerere's remarks, argue that although during the transition there must be an attempt to begin the integration of the guerrilla armies and the security forces, the exact balance in their composition will be decided by whom wins the election. They also argue that both armies should hand in their weapons during the

election, leaving the way clear for a United Nations or a Commonwealth force to take over. The British will be in charge of the police.

All this leaves unsaid how Muzorewa, Smith and the South Africans will play it. They can of course pull out, go home and decide to go it alone. But this withdrawal has never been part of their calculation. They always assumed that they could take Mrs. Thatcher with them. But now with the Tanzanians, on behalf of the front-line states, pushing the Patriotic Front to do almost everything, Mrs. Thatcher wants, it looks as though, if not yet checkmate, the bishop is in danger of being taken.

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## Morbid Musing on SALT

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Encountered, in the classified section of a serious journal of opinion, "Miscellaneous: Nuclear War Survival Book — Straightforward, detailed information plus essential instructions will protect your family during nuclear holocaust! You can't afford to wait. Money-back guarantee (price, address of publisher)."

The advertisement might be expected to appear in a column of miscellany that also offers charts to hidden treasures, maps to the fountain of eternal youth, pills immunizing you against cancer. But, of course, the fact of it is that nuclear war is thinkable, which is what the entire SALT exercise is about, notwithstanding that the majority of the U.S. people treat it as a game of chess, though lacking in the excitement of a match between Spassky and Fischer.

Simultaneously, one notes the publication of a book called "The Soviet Strategy for Nuclear War" by Joseph Douglass Jr. and Amoretta Hoebler, published by the Hoover Institute. In a review of it by a nuclear physicist, S.T. Cohen, who served as a member of the negotiating team for the SALT-1 treaty, we are advised that the book collects statements by diverse Soviet officials from which one detects something that might go under the name of "Soviet doctrine in respect of a general nuclear war against the United States, and the benefits of a pre-emptive first strike therein."

The authors point out that it is the complacent doctrine of the U.S.

administration, which is in fact a reflection of a genteel ethos to which we are heir, that there isn't going to be a nuclear war, because the Soviet Union wouldn't risk it. President Carter is quoted as having said offhandedly on one occasion that in the last analysis we require the survival of only a single Poseidon nuclear missile submarine to serve as a deterrent against preliminary Soviet aggression.

That isn't so, these earnest students of Soviet strategy insist. Quotations from authorized Soviet sources (there are no unauthorized Soviet sources, except in Samizdat) are abundantly given. Consider this one: "The Soviet government . . . and [its] nuclear forces must be ready primarily for . . . a world war." The Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries must be prepared above all to wage war under conditions of the mass use of nuclear weapons by both belligerent parties. . . . The preparation and waging of just such a war must be regarded as the main task of the theory of military strategy and strategic leadership.

**Morbid Favorite**  
Or this one: "Mass nuclear missile strikes at the armed forces of the opponent and the economic, political, and cultural objectives can determine the victory of one side and the defeat of the other. . . . Therefore, a correct estimate of the elements of the supremacy over the opponent and the ability to use them before the opponent does are the key to victory in such a war."

And my morbid favorite, "There is a profound error and harm in the disorienting claim of the bourgeois ideologists that there will be no victory in the thermonuclear war."

Inevitably one's mind turns to the debate over SALT-2. What is the basic incongruity? What is that basic incongruity? It is that United States, in effect, is satisfied to say over and over and over again that its redundant nuclear arsenal renders irrelevant the adamantine insistence of the Soviet Union on supremacy. What's bugging the victor? Is it merely a masochism? Ours is bigger than you. Or do their fine reckoning — it insistence, for example, that Backfire bomber need not be counted a strategic nuclear delivering device, even though that is exactly what it is — proceed from a / analysis, deriving from a stark doctrine that actually contemplates nuclear war?

#### Hard to Understand

It is hard to understand what it is for us to proceed on other than the pessimistic view of Soviet intentions. Although Gen. George S. Messersmith, the principal working proponent of the treaty in behalf of administration, argues that it is based on trust of the Soviets, I based on a general acceptance of doxastic in human behavior, such rationalism prevailed. At Hitler would not have launched war be launched 40 years ago.

What will President Carter do? No predictions are safe. Perhaps he will consider it reasonable to put for consideration of SALT-2 as it stands, plus a federal program subsidize the purchase of "The 1 clear War Survival Book" for income families, with, of course tax on the windfall profits of publisher.

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## Letters

### Soviet Olympic View

I believe that Leopold Unger's item on the Moscow Olympics next year (H.T. Aug. 30) is due to mounting worldwide interest in these games.

Intourist, the Soviet travel agency, estimates that 20,000-22,000 Americans intend to come here to witness the event. I am certain they would like to receive full and true information both about the Olympics and what they will be able to see during their Soviet tour.

Unger's contribution, in my opinion, does not meet these requirements. I regard him as collaborating with those Western circles, which clearly dislike the idea that the Games will be held in Moscow, and that, in all appearances, they will be

a great success. Unger's story is another effort to discredit the Moscow Olympics at all costs.

The games will be watched by a record number of tourists and TV viewers — 3.8 million tickets will be sold, which is 60 percent more than the aggregate Montreal Olympic sale. Unger provocatively forecasts that so many more people will allegedly witness nationalist manifestations during the games.

At the same time as Moscow continues to draw up most interesting itineraries for foreign tourists, who will be seeing the Olympics, Unger issues the warning that "tourists will be under the control of guides specially trained to keep the foreigners from 'getting lost.'" The same purpose is pursued by the assertion, with reference to Vlad-

mir Bukovsky, that "all the Mishas [the bear, symbol of the Moscow Olympics], of all sizes, types and color, are being made in forced labor camps."

The concoction will raise a laugh at the Zvyozdochka (Little Star) and Moskovskaya Igryshka (Moscow Toy) factories in the capital and at other factories to the Soviet Union, transformed by Unger's flight of fantasy into "forced labor camps." Instead of referring to Bukovsky, it would have been better for Unger to have talked with his Western counterparts, who have been to factories where Olympic souvenirs are being made.

ARKADY KUDRYA,  
Novosti Press Agency,  
Moscow.

## Message to Carter: In Praise of Fishing

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The collapse of President Carter the other day during a public six-mile uphill foot race in Maryland raises some fundamental questions that are awkward but won't go away.

It was a scary moment, dramatized on the national television screens — the president of the United States running in a crowd, then suddenly faltering, staggering and withdrawing against his will.

Fortunately, Carter was soon back in charge of himself and the proceedings, but the questions persist.

#### Fishing?

What was he doing in this six-mile race in the first place? Why didn't he just go fishing? Is all this physical exercise really good for him or the country? Is it fair to the other punishing duties of the presidency that he has to bear? Is all this one-of-the-boys, blue-jeans-and-sweater picture of the president even good politics?

Carter obviously believes the answer to most of these questions is "yes," and those who know him best agree it is an honest answer. He tests his physical endurance every morning, running four or five miles, over more newspapers and documents has mastered speed-reading for the purpose — presides over more meetings, sees more officials, members of Congress and foreign visitors and holds more press conferences and private interviews than any president in memory.

At the summit meeting with Soviet leaders in Vienna this summer, the president was up before the sun, running away as if training for the Olympic Games in Moscow.

It may seem an odd selection of priorities, but this is the way Carter is and it's the way he does his job. He gets to his work in the White House before anybody else. He goes over more newspapers and documents has mastered speed-reading for the purpose — presides over more meetings, sees more officials, members of Congress and foreign visitors and holds more press conferences and private interviews than any president in memory.

#### Judgment Questioned

You have to admire his determination but question his judgment, and yet remember that these were precisely the qualities that got him to the White House in the first place. He simply worked harder than anybody else. He didn't convince the Democratic Party in the election of 1976; he captured it. And having captured it, didn't unify it or make it an instrument of his policies because he had been thinking about other things.

He is in trouble now, not because of his bad qualities but in many ways because of his good qualities. He is trying to go everywhere and do everything — run with the joggers, sail down the Mississippi with Mark Twain, fly over the hurricane areas along the Gulf, greet the Israelis and the Egyptians on the White House lawn on the first anniversary of the Camp David

agreements — as if they agreed one another — and he pleases Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts who is trying to get his This is quite a challenge.

Maybe it is beyond human endurance, and maybe Carter's lapse on that long run in Maryland will change his mind. He is trying to do too much and put himself too far, compromising everybody, and working beyond human endurance. Even those who believe in him feel that making the mistake of thinking because he is righteous, he is right.

But aside from these philosophical abstractions, it is clear that Carter is getting out of his depth. Even if he wanted to, the 48-hour day, he would take at least a constant amendment, he couldn't read those documents, insist on all energy and inflation policies, fend off those charges against Georgian friends, plan his campaign for re-election against Kennedy — and still insist on running a day, in private or on a sion.

Someday, since Carter is abhorring about how much he should look into Pascal, who that more of the evils of life politics come from "man's inability to sit still in a room."

Pascal's point was that politics should stop running around leave time for thought, especially about the consequences of their actions.

#### Insists on Jogging

It may be — though there is evidence of this — that Carter when he pushed himself beyond physical endurance on the Maryland slopes, may have begun think of the difference between physical and mental fitness, even about the fragility of life the presidency.

But he still insists on jog which scrambles the brain, instead of fishing, which is his other and which gives him time to think. Even his closest aides friends — watching him trying run six miles a day — are beginning to say privately that maybe should stop running up the Maryland mountains and instead go along the Potomac and the Rappahannock or even maybe explore Herbert Hoover's favorite fish grounds on the Rapidan.

Aside from all this, the president's best friends are beginning question — though they don't so to him directly — whether U.S. people really like all this presidential chumminess. He has been trying by his informality and hand-clapping in supermarkets, demonstrate that he is just like everybody else. But he may be judging the mood of the U.S. people. Paraphrasing Grover Cleveland, "I wouldn't vote for anybody like me."

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## Fashion

## A New Magazine for Arab Women

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 19 (IHT) — Arab women are catching up with fashion in more ways than one.

Besides the fact that most fashion houses have established boutiques in the Gulf countries (with Jidda reportedly the strongest fashion spot) and that the Arab clientele has been a serious shot in the arm for the expensive, custom-made couture, a market is beginning for Arab fashion magazines.

That market, while not a complete desert, has been sporadic at best, both in terms of advertising and editorial content, one of the reasons being that the clientele is

about as easy to pin down as a sand dune.

The publications on hand include *Osrati*, 18 years old but revamped three years ago. Its cultural slant is on religion and poetry with some fashion. Based in London, it is a glossy weekly with a circulation of 49,000. There is also *Achbaka*, a weekly with a 16,000 circulation and Al Sakhia-Elle.

## Most Ambitious

The newest and most ambitious, *Sheba*, will come out next week in London. A slick monthly, it is the brainchild of Zella Draz, 28, a Turkish woman who has spent the last eight years in London — five of which working on *Embassy*, a publication catering to the diplomatic corps. Miss Draz, whose knowledge of both Arab and Western worlds may be her strongest asset, passed through Paris this week. She said that she got the idea of *Sheba* while working in Istanbul on a magazine called *Vog*.

"That's when I realized there was a huge advertising potential. People, unaware of the fact that Turkish and Arabic are two totally different languages, were anxious to advertise with us."

Through a British banker friend, she found three Arab backers and put together the initial \$600,000 needed to launch her venture. The name, of course, is terrific. "It means something in every language. To Arab women, she is the symbol of beauty, elegance and queenly manners," Miss Draz said.

So, what will *Sheba* do that other publications, such as *Vogue* or *Harper's Bazaar* do not already do? "For the first time, we'll give

those women something in their own language, which they lack. Of course, there's *Elle* and *Osrati* but they're not up to our standards. It may not be different here but in our part of the world, there aren't many magazines that give the best of everything.

All editorial content will be original, Miss Draz emphasized, written in English then translated into Arabic. "We'll talk a lot about what's going on in the Middle East countries, and the magazine will be very pictorial. There will be also fiction, written by Arab writers. In short, this is a custom-made magazine catering to the Arab women's tastes and lifestyles."

Miss Draz said *Sheba* is aimed at "youngish, middle-class women with little to do except sit around, change dresses and flip through magazines." That is why the editorial content is fairly predictable — besides fashion, art, decoration, food and entertaining.

No women's lib is planned — "we're not trying to change the world" — and no cheesecake either. "We won't show unnecessary flesh," she said.

Actually that taboo, which arises from Moslem religious law, is quite strict. "We can't show bare arms and certainly no décolletage," Miss Draz said. Editorial pictures have to be thought of accordingly "but V-necks are acceptable and so are three-quarter sleeves." Many of the advertisements, especially jewelry displays that are often shown on bare shoulders, have to be touched up. Such operations are expensive, Miss Draz noted.

## Other Taboos

There are other taboos. "We can't mention alcohol, gambling or religion. We'll also steer clear of politics. However, we said, 'We won't go to Libya and Iraq.'"

Besides the oil countries, *Sheba* will also go to England, Europe and North America. Its initial circulation is 30,000, "but I'm sure it will be double that within two or three months," Miss Draz said. "Because we have firm orders from distributors." With 31 pages of advertising in the first 116-page issue, Miss Draz is also quite hopeful.

*Sheba* will have a quiet launching in London next week and then a bigger, flashier send-off in Paris on Oct. 15, when it will sponsor a charity gala, the profits of which will go to UNICEF. Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has been asked to preside. Cartier has made a jewel for the raffle and the Aga Khan may or may not send a racehorse for the same raffle. But the baby camel, the organizers had thought might make a nice gift for somebody, has been, at the last minute, left out.



Sheba's first cover. Arab modesty will be taken into account.

## The London Stage

## A Celebration of 'Once in a Lifetime'

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Sept. 19 (IHT) — Readers of Moss Hart's "Act One," arguably the best of all theatrical autobiographies, will know virtually everything there is to know about the birth of "Once in a Lifetime."

They will know how it was first drafted in 1929 by a 25-year-old Hart, who realized there was a comedy, if not a farce, in the coming of talking pictures; how he took his first draft to the already legendary George S. Kaufman, how the two spent the better part of a year trying to get the last act right, how they eventually got it to Broadway in 1930, and how the morning after the opening night Hart was able to move his family out of their small Brooklyn apartment and into the Big Time forever.

"Once in a Lifetime" was thus the first, and many would say the best, of the five classic Kaufman-Hart comedies, but the revival by the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Aldwych Theatre is the first major one here in 45 years, not least because the play requires a company of nearly 50 actors, way beyond

the commercial possibilities of the West End.

All conceivable credit therefore to the director Trevor Nunn for realizing that his company had not only the numbers but the enthusiasm and the energy to tackle a period Hollywood stage-epic and turn it into the most joyous show London has seen in a very long time.

True, "Once in a Lifetime" is something less than perfect; Hart tacitly acknowledges all through his book that he and Kaufman never actually got the play quite right, perhaps because it is not so much a comedy as a sequence of interconnecting revue sketches.

The idea is brilliant: three New York vaudevillians (briskly played by Zoe Wamaker, Peter McEnery and the wonderfully charming Richard Griffiths), down on their luck, talent and dollars, hear of a new California gold rush caused by the advent of Al Jolson and "The Jazz Singer." Deciding that there is money in them there talkies, they set off to found a California school of elocution for silent screen stars desirous of learning how to talk.

The covered wagons roll toward

the marble swimming pools of West, and along the way they collect a Hedy Lamarr, a columnist and assorted caricatures from what Kaufman and Hart fondly believed was 1930s life in celluloid city.

## Familiar Echoes

Their play reverberates echoes: Kaufman himself played the failed playwright Lawrence Vail, sent out to California in shipment of 16 dramatists, there left to rot, and the actor playing that role now (Ian Charles) does a passable imitation of Kaufman. Similarly it is hard not to believe that sequences of "Once in a Lifetime" were later to find their way into both "Of Thee I Sing" and Gene Kelly's "Singing in the Rain" and harder still not to believe that almost all Hollywood jokes star here.

The miniature tycoon doing good deeds of his bathroom, the Schlegel brothers, simply Warners multiplied by three, star whose gestures would do us to a traveling derrick, and the who becomes king, are all wrapped up into a three-hour schizoid celebration of the silver screen, so it is at the end impossible to decide whether Kaufman and Hart laugh at Hollywood or were merely too valiant to reach any serious conclusion.

The fact that the play was suddenly downhilled from the middle of a second act onward has been bravely overcome by Nunn and choreographer, Gillian Lynne, who have simply tacked on to the end the last act a 15-minute musical extravaganza that makes But Berkeley look like a master of strained good taste.

What we have is a romp, admittedly acted and brilliantly nailed together, through which it is occasionally possible to see traces of a more serious attack on Hollywood waste of almost all its human and financial resources. "Once in a Lifetime" begins, but only begins, wonder if perhaps we couldn't have been a great deal better had Hollywood never been invented.

The RSC production settles the end for a celebration. Hart himself once thought that his play would do better as a musical, as the RSC has in the closing moments proved him right. This is a revival to be missed, even if it seems not to look upon its like again given our present (and indeed past) theatrical economy.

At the Royal Court Theatre, Nicholas Wright's "The Gorky Brigade" is a much underrated and stunningly simple tale of a gang of Russian Dead End kids, ignored by the post-revolutionary Soviet government of 1920, who end up in showplace commune being exhibited to Marxists, Gorky as shining examples of a new world that is themselves already known to be a total fraud. In William Gaskill's flat sex production, Jane Wood as the teacher and Paul Curran as Gorky are superbly cast, but the evening ultimately belongs to Elizabeth Eaten who, as the most truculent of the pupils and the only one final ready to deny the revolution, as a star her own, gives the most exciting original performance I have seen on the London stage by a young woman since Joan Plowright first did "Roots."

## London Dance

## New Yorkers Triumph

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Sept. 19 (IHT) — Keeping up with New York.

City Ballet through three weeks and almost 30 ballets at Covent Garden, where the company ends a triumphant season on Saturday, has been a hectic business for a critic in less than fleet-footed pursuit — but immensely rewarding, too. I have discovered new favorites as well as old among the ballets, and developed increasing respect for George Balanchine's superbly styled dancers.

His affectionate tribute to these islands, "Union Jack," has been generally well received as the light-hearted ballet it undoubtedly is, with its contortions and marionette regalia undergoing martial manifestations, followed by the costumed moneys of the English music-hall tradition and finishing with a decidedly Hollywoodish view of the Royal Navy in hornpipe and deck drills involving the legions of the company's female dancers; and "God Save the Queen" in semaphore flags.

The deepest impression has been made by some of the ballets first brought about by the company's memorable Stravinsky festival in 1972, and now seen in London for the first time — such as "Violin Concerto," "Symphony in Three Movements" and, most of all, the intimate reflections of "Duo Concertant." Here Kay Mazzeo and Peter Martins, magnificent dancers both, take wing from the playing of violinist Santiago Bravo and pianist Gordon Bochner, placed onstage with the dancers.

Unfortunately "Agon" (1957), one of the key Stravinsky works in Balanchine's achievement, and one of the greatest ballets of this century, failed to make either of its two scheduled performances — reportedly for lack of rehearsal time. This was a major disappointment when the repertoire included a handful of decidedly lesser works on which less rehearsal time had presumably been spent.

These included some of the works

from the company's Ravel festival in 1975, which yielded less than could have been hoped in terms of comparable choreographic invention, even the awkwardly titled "G Major" by Jerome Robbins which does not get together enough with the piano concerto, or Patrick McBride with Mikhail Baryshnikov in Balanchine's "Squatula." The former Soviet star seems to me a great leveler in the sense of always doing the expected — doing it beautifully, of course, but with little or no difference from one ballet to another. The new ballet for him by Robbins, "Opus 19," to the music of the Violin Concerto No. 1 by Prokofiev, is merely an assembly of Stravinsky steps, with or without McBride, and seldom matched the flight of solo violin playing by Ralph Holmes, with Robert Levin conducting.

Martins, whose own recent ballet "Calcium Light Night," was an attractive sequence of quirky solo and duets for the developing Heather Watts and Daniel Duell, was himself the most consistently noble and magnificent of dancers, alone or with Mazzeo or Suzanne Farrell and Sean Lavery, who replaced him on one or two occasions, is fast at projecting the top as well.

Among the female dancers, I was much taken by the elegance of Wilhelmina Frankfurt and the appealing style of Kyra Nichols, but some dancers were underexposed. Colette Neary, for instance, seemed to disappear almost as soon as she arrived. That also goes for Helgi Tomasson, who was hardly shown to the fullest advantage of his talents.

Most joyous of all was the host long "Vienna Waltzes" (1977) where Balanchine engages virtually the whole company to show what genius can do with three-four time when he really tries, and when grandeur of style (though not of the sign) redeems the latent sentimentality. Let us hope that we do not have to wait another 14 years to see such a company here again.

## Theater in Paris

## Pinter's 'No Man's Land' Crosses the Channel

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 19 (IHT) — Harold Pinter, the admired British dramatist, eschews plot, cutting it with surgical precision from his works. He is his own happy executioner, the determined point-kicker of the stories he invents. From his operation emerges his peculiar style, but constant repetition has made it transparent. An amputee, it is said, still feels his removed limb and similarly the removed structure of a Pinter play can be sensed. The finished product is presented as a guessing game.

"No Man's Land" of Pinter was a London success with Ralph Richardson and John Gielgud heading its cast. Eric Kahane has scrupulously translated it into French and it has just opened at the Theatre du Gymnase to puzzle Parisians.

On the surface it concerns an affluent Londoner, possibly a successful author, who entertains in his residence a comrade of his youth, a once-promising poet who has sunk into stark poverty. In contrast to the millionaire of Charlie Chaplin's "City Lights" who only recognized his gutter pal when drunk, the Pinter moneybags, when heavily inebriated, is in doubt who his guest is.

Sober next morning he greets him fraternally.

The two booze and chat together, but the host is in the keep of two brutal guardians who stalk the drawing-room ominously, sometimes growing commands and on the verge of committing murder and sometimes cringing obsequiously. The bullying butler of Robin Maugham's "Servant" comes to mind, but Pinter's picturing of the situation hints at more than an individual case of weakened resistance. It might be an allegory on the crumbling values of postwar England. Former slaves are now masters, but this class shift denotes general disintegration rather than social improvement.

An English soldier-poet slain in the trenches of World War I has described *No Man's Land*:

"Who are you?" asked one again. / Under the ghastly light, / "I don't know," said the second shape. / "I only died last night."

There is a strong scent of desolation, decay and death in the play. Its monotonous oppression and hazy progress is cleared in the few bright moments at the start of act two. Here the old codgers, getting drunk all over again, enter into tony tattle about their university days



Left to right, Andre Marcon, Michel Bouquet and Jean Bouise in Harold Pinter's "No Man's Land," translated by Eric Kahane.

and acquaintance with smart society. When the host slights a lady's reputation, the visitor rises indignantly to defend her honor. This is a sort of pastiche of the dialogue of a Coward comedy as it might be revised by P.G. Wodehouse. For a moment the sun comes out from behind the threatening storm clouds.

Guy Trejan as the wealthy householder and Michel Bouquet as the cagging failure are two of the best actors in France — or anywhere else. Splendid professionals, they know every board of the stage and all the theatrical tricks there are. This is fortunate for their assignments call on all their reserves. They meet the challenge and the show is theirs.

Roger Planchon, the director, has imposed some forget-me-not innovations on the production. The curtain rises on a brick wall in which is set a toy sea scene. The wall curtain then lifts to disclose a dentist's waiting room rather than a London home. At the end there is a tumultuous explosion, more suited to the sinking of the Titanic, and the house floats symbolically on an ocean of empty whiskey bottles. Drink is the curse of the thinking class, might be the message. As the non-U domestics Jean Bouise and Andre Marcon are sufficiently sinister in their conniving.

Public tastes are changing. Time was when any play treating of fatal disease was diagnosed as box-office poison. Saroyan's "Don't Go Away Mad," its scene a cancer clinic's parlor, could get no nearer Broadway than an enterprising studio playhouse on Riverside Drive.

Today among the Manhattan hits are a play in which a man is suffering irreparable spinal injury, one having to do with an old woman who has had a paralytic stroke and a third about a duo of senile crime citizens. All three are Paris-bound. The sick play is in.

Bernard Slade's "Tribute," neatly adapted by Barillet and Gredy and at the Theatre de la Michodiere as

## Arts Agenda

HAMBURG — Stravinsky's "Arcton and Nereus" will be the first new production of the Hamburg State Opera, under the musical leadership of the Amsterdam conductor Dennis Russell Davies, staged by Otto Schenk and with sets and costumes by Hart Kleiser and Giselher Fug. Castellan Ligabue will sing the title role, with Peter Hoffmann as Bacchus, Edith Gruberova as Zerkow, Hanna Schwann as the Companion, and Franz Ferdinand Hertzog as the music master. Performances are scheduled for Oct. 7, 10, 13, 16, 22, 26 and 27. Another series of performances is scheduled for April and May, in which the principal roles are scheduled to be taken by Montserrat Caballé and Renée Kollo.

ESANCON — An Israeli, Doron Solomon, resident in London, was the winner of the 1978 Israel competition for young orchestra conductors of the Israel Music Festival. Runners-up were Tadeusz Wojcikowski of Poland and Richard Buckley of the United States.

VIENNA — Jean Fautsch will star as Escanor of Aquitaine in the Vienna English Theatre production of "The Lion in Winter," which will be the first European stage production in English of James Goldman's play, the screenplay of which won an Academy Award in 1968. It is scheduled to run from Oct. 7 to Dec. 22. Short Merrick will play King Henry II, with Eric Carter his son Prince Richard, the Hon. David Huxley as Prince John, Simon Shepherd as King Philip of France and Peter Line Moran as Princess Alice. The play is directed by Cyril Frankel.

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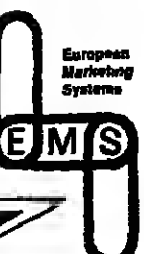
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## Poehl Nominated To Head Bank

By Michael Geder

Sept. 19 (WP)—The cabinet nominated 49-year-old Helmut Poehl as the next president of the central bank, a position that has grown into one of the most important international, as well as domestic, centers of policy-making.

Mr. Poehl, who has been the deputy president for the past 10 years, is the youngest man to hold the post and his term would be for eight years.

More Political  
The nomination of Mr. Poehl is a significant shift in the bank's leadership, as he is a more political figure than his predecessor, Hans-Joachim Haffel.

## Clampi Said to Run Bank of Italy

Sept. 19 (AP-DJ)—Carlo Campi was being tipped today as the likely successor to the late Antonio Fazio as governor of the Bank of Italy.

Mr. Campi, 59 years old, has been a member of the central bank since 1978. He is a former director of the bank and has been a member of the board of directors since 1978.

Leadership Balance  
The nomination of Mr. Campi is seen as a move to balance the bank's leadership, as he is a more political figure than his predecessor, Antonio Fazio.

Mr. Campi has worked at the bank since 1946 and his appointment is seen as a move to balance the bank's leadership, as he is a more political figure than his predecessor, Antonio Fazio.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars, unless otherwise indicated		
	1979	1978
<b>Rio Tinto Zinc</b>		
re.....	1,173	972.5
pr.....	113.20	67.28
re.....	0.2444	0.1619
<b>Lowmire Mackintosh</b>		
re.....	249	231.9
pr.....	8.18	9.86
re.....	0.072	0.102
<b>Seagram</b>		
re.....	2,550	2,270
pr.....	107.26	93.03
re.....	3.06	2.65
<b>10 States</b>		

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Karl Otto Poehl

would diminish the "power and sovereignty" of the bank.

Mr. Poehl's nomination must be approved by the central bank council and the federal president. But that is only a formality.

Mr. Poehl's credentials as an experienced specialist in international monetary affairs are not under attack. What will be different for traditionally more officials German, and some international bankers, will be his relative youth, his more relaxed manner and the certainty that he is a man with powerful political connections.

Mr. Poehl is a trained economist and also worked as a journalist for several years before entering economic research and then government.

Should Mr. Poehl prove to be more fiscally expansionist in the job than Mr. Emminger, the appointment also announced today of Helmut Schlesinger as Mr. Poehl's vice president is viewed here as giving considerable balance to the new bank leadership.

## 33% Boost In GM Labor Costs Seen

DETROIT, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ)—General Motors' tentative contract with the United Auto Workers is expected to raise the automaker's total labor costs by one-third to about \$30 an hour over the next three years.

Both GM and the union declined to estimate the size of their proposed settlement, but it was learned that the contract provides for increases in wages and benefits over the next three years that, if inflation averages 8 percent a year, would raise the company's total labor costs about \$5 an hour from the current \$15.

The International Union of Electrical Workers, which represents 30,000 workers at GM, said it agreed to a similar tentative contract settlement with GM.

The tentative GM pact's expected 33 percent aggregate increase over the next three years would be less than the actual increase in the past three years of about 36 percent. But in 1976, when the last contract was signed, labor costs under the pact were forecast to rise just 10 percent a year.

However, the union disclosed that active workers will not receive all of that. To help pay for benefits in the contract, primarily higher pensions, a portion of active workers' cost-of-living increases will be withheld over the life of the contract.

San Co. is being sued by the Securities and Exchange Commission to divest its \$300-million stake in Becton Dickinson, a hospital supply firm. The motion follows a July 10 decision by a federal court that Sun violated securities laws when it acquired 34 percent of Becton's outstanding stock in January, 1978, by purchasing the stock without notifying stockholders about its intentions. At that time, the court ordered a further hearing to determine what remedy to take. Stockholders of Becton also filed suit requesting that they be awarded \$15.6 million—equal to the profit gained by the sellers as a result of Sun's tender offer—in damages by the parties that sold their stock to Sun. Sun paid a premium of \$12 a share over the market price to Farleigh Dickinson Jr. and other interests for the approximately 1.3 million shares tendered, stockholders said.

Rowntree Macintosh expects 1979 profits to trail last year's record pre-tax level of \$43.1 million. However, the company notes that some of the factors depressing first-half results by 25 percent—such as strikes and exchange rates—will have a proportionately smaller impact on the remainder of the year. First-half sales were up almost 3 percent in volume terms at \$249 million, in line with the company's long-term plans. Its market share increased in most countries where manufacturing sites are located, though U.K. export sales, which virtually ceased in January, were down significantly.

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## News and Notes

Edgar Griffiths, president of RCA, proposes the creation of three domestic satellite networks to serve the communications needs of the world in the 1980s. He told the World Telecommunications Forum meeting in Geneva that the three satellites should be divided into areas—one for the Americas, one for Europe, Africa and the Middle East and the third for Asia. At most, a dozen satellites would be needed initially to serve world communications needs, including transmission of television programs and facsimile information, and teleconferencing, he said. He suggested that the International Telecommunications Union, part of the United Nations, organize the service.

## Sterling, Dollar Weaken

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ)—Sterling and the dollar lost ground today as the foreign exchange market grew increasingly perplexed about the implications of recent sharp rises in the prices of gold and silver.

Moreover, uncertainty increased as to what underlying trends are developing in currency trading because of the erratic movement in the news one way or the other.

Gold, which was fixed at another record level of \$376 an ounce, weakened in the course of the day.

Operators Stunned  
"A lot of people are stunned by these rapid movements in gold," one dealer said, "and they really just don't know what to do in the (foreign exchange) market."

News which otherwise might have had a noticeable impact on currencies has, to some extent, gone unnoticed because of the sharp rises in gold and silver prices.

Britain announced today that its index of average earnings for the entire economy in July had risen 16.4 percent in a year. Yet dealers said the market did not react to the news one way or the other.

And with Chemical Bank announcing a boost in its prime rate there was renewed evidence that dollar-denominated investments are likely to become relatively more attractive. Yet, the dollar weakened against all other major currencies.

Dealers said it appeared as if the Bank of England had moved into the market to support sterling at one point, buying about one pound had caused its intra-day low of \$2.1390. This pushed sterling back above the \$2.14 level. Sterling traded for most of the day in a range of \$2.1405 to \$2.1455, at one point reaching a high of \$2.1470. It closed at \$2.1450.

Dealers were not sure whether there had been any support for the dollar by the Federal Reserve, but one said he was certain such moves could be expected to continue as long as the dollar remains under pressure.

The dollar was particularly weak against the Deutsche mark, dropping to 1.8063 DM from 1.8115. The first time it had closed below the 1.81-DM level since Sept. 12.

## Prime Rate Set at Record 13 1/4%

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Chemical Bank of New York raised its prime lending rate a quarter point to a record 13 1/4 percent today, a reaction to the Federal Reserve Board's tightening credit policies that analysts think other big banks will join this week.

The prime, a bank's minimum interest charge on short-term loans to the most creditworthy corporations, has risen six times since late July when it stood at 11 1/4 percent. At 13 1/4 percent, it is a full percentage point above its level three weeks ago.

Elliott Platt, analyst for the brokerage firm of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, predicted Citibank will boost its rate to 13 1/4 percent Friday and to 13 3/4 percent the following week.

While higher interest rates are forecast, analysts are still trying to decipher the latest Fed monetary actions. Fed governors voted yesterday to increase the discount rate—the interest charged by the Fed on loans to member banks—to 11 percent, a half-point increase that put the rate at another record high.

The decision, however, came on a narrow 4-3 vote among the governors, which suggests the board of

## Wall Street Prices Eke Out Narrow Gain

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved narrowly higher in active trading today, pausing to assess the effect of the latest round of interest rate hikes.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.3 points to 876.45. But declines led advances by a small margin as turnover slowed to around 35 million shares from 38.75 million yesterday.

Analysts said the prime rate increase and new credit tightening moves by the Federal Reserve were expected and investors were taking the hopeful view that a peak in rates may now be nearer.

The New York Fed entered the government securities market today, draining reserves by arranging overnight reverse repurchase agreements when federal funds were trading at 1 1/4 percent.

Dealers said the move signaled a confirmation that the Fed was inching its target rate on this key interest rate up by 1/4 point to 1 1/4 percent.

Treasury Secretary William Miller, in a speech today, said that "I don't expect and I don't see conditions for a credit crunch." He repeated his earlier contention that interest rates mirror the general inflation rate. He reiterated that he expected that credit will remain available for the most worthy needs, but that higher interest rates would discourage some borrowing.

The move settled some of the gold market's unsettledness about its future, but late selling of stocks was noted after presidential press secretary Jody Powell said the nation faces economic difficulties through the end of the year and into next year.

Mr. Powell said that although the administration expects some "positive trend" on inflation by year end, the nation will face economic difficulties "into next year." He said that any moderation in inflation in coming months "won't be dramatic."

## German Slowdown Seen

FRANKFURT, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ)—An economic slowdown triggered by higher oil prices will hit West Germany sometime in 1980, affecting both the construction and auto industries, as well as cutting into exports, Dresdner Bank predicted today in an economic periodical. It stressed that the expected economic slowdown would not affect business through the end of 1979.

governors are somewhat split on policy," Mr. Platt said.

The board's close division raised the question of whether interest rates would in fact continue their swift rise or level off. In particular, the vote left uncertain whether Paul Volcker, who became Fed chairman early in August, could continue to command a majority for his high-rate policies. The split was seen as indicating a fundamental division within the board over whether inflation remains a more pressing problem than recession.

The Fed's key policy-making Open Market Committee—comprised of the seven Fed governors and presidents of five regional Fed banks—met yesterday to map domestic monetary strategy. Announcement of FOMC decisions always is delayed but there were tentative signs in money markets today that some further Fed tightening was under way.

Fed governor Charles Partee, who along with governors Nancy Teeters and Emmett Rice voted against the increase, said he had done so "because it is pretty late in the whole cycle of events" to raise rates another notch.

More Criticized  
"It's not a certainty, but a high probability that we are moving into a recession," Mr. Partee continued, a development that will require the Fed to lower rates at some point to keep the money supply growing.

"I just did not see this final wrench as necessary," he declared.

Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wisc., chairman of the House Banking Committee, called the 4-3 vote "infringing."

"For the first time, Fed members are wondering out loud whether it really makes sense to throw men and women out of work, and businesses into bankruptcy, in order to 'rescue the dollar' by chasing ever-rising European interest rates," he said.

A four-three split is significant because it means Volcker will have to sit harder on the liberal governors," said Jeffrey Nichols, chief economist of Argus Research Corp. "The chairman will have to be tough to keep the other members under control," Mr. Nichols added.

Some analysts said that Mr. Volcker might have a difficult time exerting such control. They noted that Frederick Schultz, whom Mr. Carter recently appointed to the board, might vote with the liberals in the future. They also noted that the term of Philip Caldwell, who was appointed by President Gerald Ford and who voted with the majority, expires in January.

Real Final Sales  
After adjustment for inflation GNP fell to a seasonally adjusted \$142 trillion annual rate in the second quarter down from \$143 trillion of the first quarter.

Before adjustment for inflation GNP reached \$233 trillion in the second quarter, up 6.7 percent from the first quarter, when it had increased by 10.6 percent.

Real final sales showed a 3.9 percent drop for the second quarter in the latest estimate, compared with last month's estimated decline of 4.1 percent.

The department said the latest estimate represented an upward revision of \$800 million for personal consumption expenditures to \$148 trillion, and an \$800 million upward revision for fixed investment to \$36.9 billion.

Inventory investment was revised down by \$1.2 billion to show a \$33.4 billion gain in the second quarter.

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Agent

Republic National Bank of Dallas



**The Louisiana Land and Exploration Company**  
(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland, United States of America)

**Shares of Capital Stock**  
(par value \$0.15 each)

**AUTHORISED**  
at 19th September, 1979  
50,000,000

All of the issued shares of Capital Stock have been admitted to the Official List by the Council of the Stock Exchange. Particulars relating to the Company have been circulated in the Extraordinary General Meeting and copies of the statistical cards may be obtained during usual business hours (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 4th October, 1979 from:

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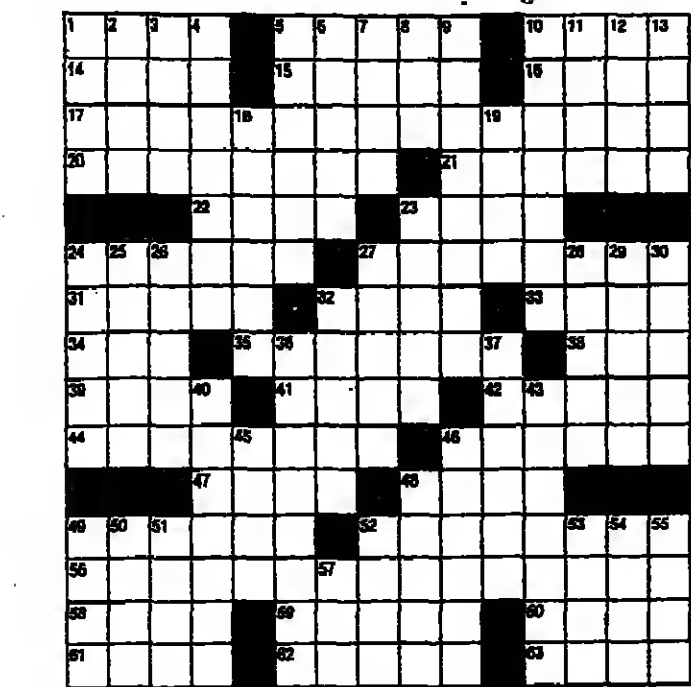






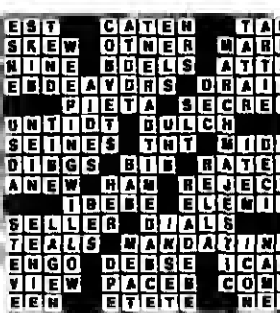


## CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Shell or scull
  - Deluded
  - Moslem holy man
  - "boy!"
  - Lyric poem
  - Biblical mount
  - Frolic
  - Troop formations
  - Triple duo
  - Theatrical mountain
  - Name in golf lore
  - Shrewd
  - Leader during the Golden Age of Athens
  - Cafe
  - Smell (be suspicious)
  - Clammer's concern
  - Rochet's relative
  - Self-reproach
  - Pound dog
  - It might be light
  - Word with hall or call
  - Utter
  - Worsted fabric
- DOWN**
- City on the Loire
  - Author of "Critique of Pure Reason"
  - Kind of cracker
  - Quaker
  - Sensors of a sort
  - Be frank
  - Crown worn by Osiris
  - Get guns again
  - Kilo
  - Without defects: Abbr.
  - American marten
  - Space org.
  - Yonkers
  - Raceway sulky
  - Relating to the ear
  - Author of "The Nazarene"
  - Like some diner orders
  - Overthrow
  - "Once" time
  - Operatic Lily
  - Dutch commune
  - Yonkers
  - Raceway sulky
  - Relating to the ear
  - Author of "The Nazarene"
  - Like some diner orders
  - Overthrow
  - "Once" time
  - Operatic Lily
  - Dutch commune

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

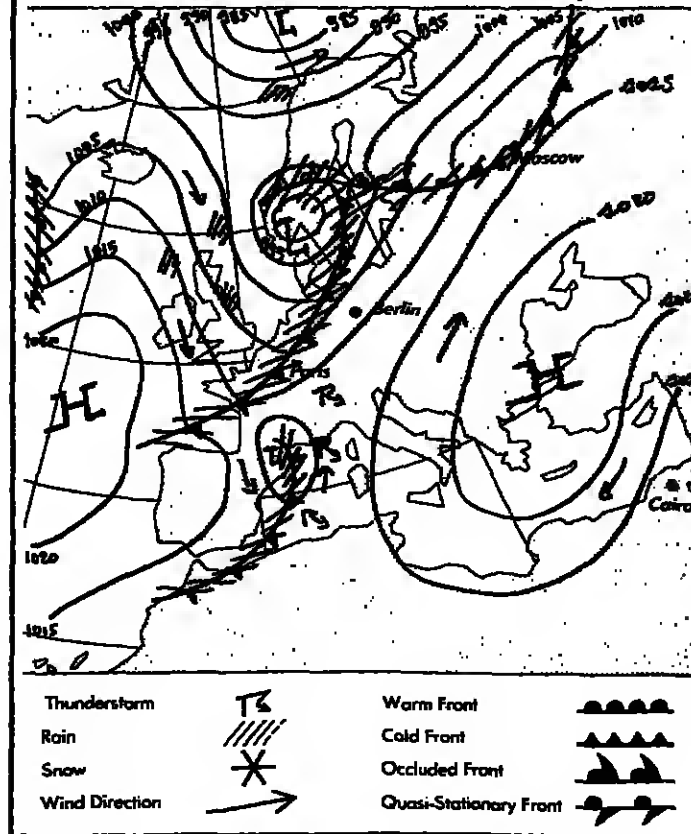


## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	21	70	Misty	MADRID	23	73	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Rain	MILAN	21	70	Cloudy
ANKARA	24	75	Fair	MIAMI	21	70	Misty
ATHENS	24	75	Fair	MONTREAL	12	50	Fair
BEIRUT	24	74	Fair	MOSCOW	12	50	Overcast
BELGRADE	25	77	Fair	MUNICH	13	55	Fair
BERLIN	19	66	Rain	NEW YORK	21	70	Fair
BRUSSELS	24	75	Overcast	NICE	21	70	Fair
BUCHAREST	24	75	Cloudy	OSLO	17	63	Fair
BUDAPEST	28	82	Fair	PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Overcast	PRAGUE	21	70	Fair
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Overcast	ROME	22	82	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair	SOFIA	24	75	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	14	57	Fair
EDINBURGH	12	54	Fair	TERRACRE	14	57	N/A
FLORENCE	24	75	Misty	TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
FRANKFURT	24	73	Cloudy	TOKYO	34	93	Overcast
GENEVA	24	75	Misty	TUNIS	34	93	Cloudy
HELSINKI	12	59	Cloudy	VIENNA	24	74	Fair
HOUSTON	23	77	Rain	WARSAW	24	74	Overcast
ISTANBUL	24	75	Fair	WASHINGTON	22	77	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Overcast	ZURICH	23	73	Fair
LISBON	21	70	Misty				
LONDON	18	64	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	33	91	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada 12 GMT; GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; GMT, London 12 GMT)

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday

New Catalogue of Heroic Failures  
Lists Great Flops of the Century

LONDON, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Persons who never have done things well may now take heart. Someone has done them worse.

And someone else has catalogued them in the Book of Heroic Failures, a recent publication that describes with great enthusiasm the most glowing failures of this century.

There is, for example, the least successful film about safety, one made by British Aircraft Corp., in 1976 on the dangers of not wearing protective goggles in factory work. It was so gory that a welder fell off his chair in fright and had to have seven stitches in his head and another 13 persons fainted and had to be helped out.

The least successful Alcoholics Anonymous meeting was held in Belfast in 1974 and ended in a cloakroom brawl after £385 (\$847) had been spent at the bar.

## PEANUTS



## B. C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLEBAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



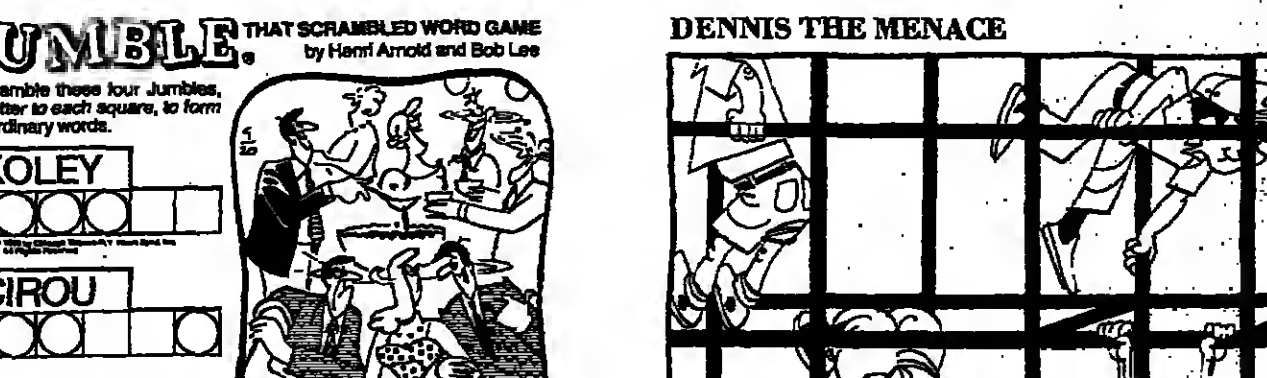
## REX MORGAN



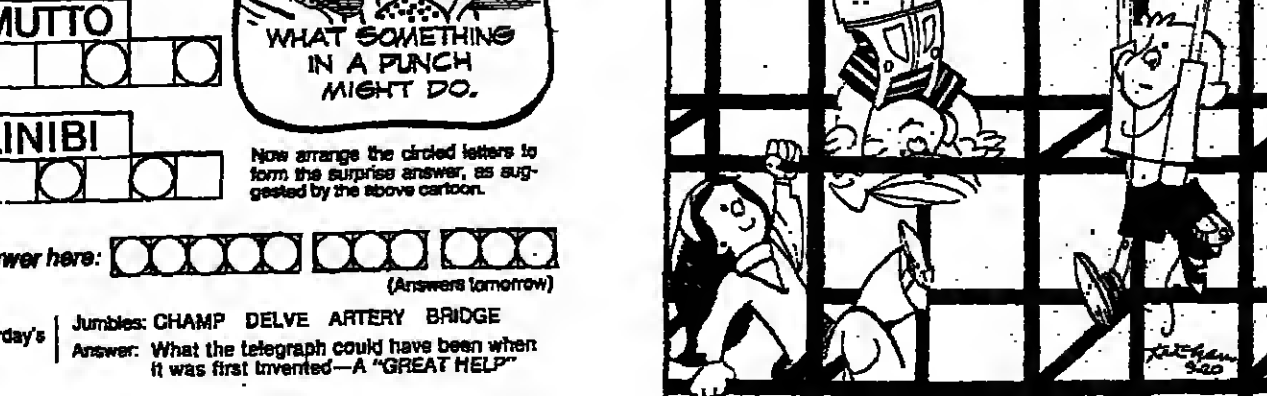
## DONESBURY



## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## THE SECRETARY

Martin Bormann — The Man Who Manipulated Hitler  
By Jochen von Lang. Translated from the German by Chrisa Armstrong and Peter White. Random House. 430 pp. \$15.95.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

THE NAMES of the functionaries and fellow criminals around Hitler begin to fade in the mists of memory, obscured by current crimes in countries with dictators. Who was convicted at the Nuremberg trials after the war? Who disappeared and was tried in absentia? Who is still known to live under the protection of some sympathetic South American regime — saved from extradition because the statute of limitations has run out in Germany?

In a well-translated book that first appeared in Germany a few years ago, we have a chance to meet the most obedient servant in Hitler's entourage, Martin Bormann. He was tried and condemned to death in absentia at Nuremberg — but where was he and, more important, who was he? Reports placed him in Argentina, Chile and Brazil — countries where SS men had found haven.

Jochen von Lang, author of "The Secretary," tracked the rumors and concluded that Bormann had died in May, 1945, in the final days of the Third Reich, not far from Hitler's bunker in Berlin. An eerie archaeological "dig" for his remains began in 1965, but nothing was discovered. Then a second effort was made in 1972. Apparently the right corpse was found — where? — and placed it right after the war. The author, an editor of the German newspaper Stern, traced Bormann's dental charts and also consulted military physicians. The medical records and the remains matched. Von Lang's feat as an investigative journalist was outstanding.

With a touch of reportorial irony, he notes: "For the time being, the secretary to the Fuehrer reposes in a cardboard box in the vault of the Frankfurt Public Prosecutor's Office."

The detective-story aspect of the book is told in a conventional manner, it is far less interesting than the details of Bormann's life. The author delineates the trivia of a chief clerk's activities under Hitler — the papers that were pushed, the office politics, the efforts to please the boss with gifts of stolen art and real estate. The rivals for Hitler's attention were elbowed out of the way — the author keeps repeating the word "elbow" — by Bormann.

However, even Hitlerian trivia can make dull reading. "The Secretary" does not offer enough new material, measured against all that has already been written about the Third Reich.

What the author's research for this book underscores, by extension, is the brilliance of the late Hannah Arendt's subtitle in her book "Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report on the Banality of Evil." Pondering that phrase or even its philosophical reverse — the evil of banality — one can better understand how the Third Reich operated its levers by the use of good mechanics, opportunistic professionals, militants seeking glory without responsibility, and business cartels fusing the war machine with slave labor.

Von Lang shows that Bormann was a bookkeeper and a boor. He had once been convicted of manslaughter. The Brown Shirts gave him credentials as a manager and manipulator. He was always at Hitler's side, obeying orders without question. The author calls him "the indispensable assistant, the sly instigator of policy, the executor of both details and dirty work." As a bureaucrat, he even took casual remarks made by Hitler and converted them into "laws, decrees and orders."

Herbert Mitgang wrote this for The New York Times.

Diary Entries  
Reveal Feelings  
Of Eisenhower

HOUSTON, Sept. 19 (NY) — In secret parts of a wartime diary that were supposed to have been destroyed, Dwight D. Eisenhower characterized Douglas MacArthur as a "baby" and an "uncertain" who "likes his boot in the Houston Chronicle has revealed two copyrighted articles."

In the diary, according to a newspaper, Eisenhower in 1942 also described Adm. Ensign King, who had become commander of the United States fleet as "War II began, as an 'arrogant' type" and a "mentality." "The way to help win the war," Eisenhower reportedly wrote, "is to get one to shoot King." King let the Chief of Naval Operations Navy's highest-ranking officer.

Francis Loewenheim, a professor of history at Rice University, in the Chronicle that he discovered the 22-page typescript of the diary in a box of the diary in Manila, among the president's other personal papers in the Eisenhower library at Aiken.

When the suppressed section of the diary reportedly was written in 1942, Eisenhower was a senior staff officer in the logistics divisions of the War Department. In that position, Loewenheim wrote, Eisenhower was involved with operations in the East, where MacArthur was commanding U.S. forces during the Philippines to the Japan.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Tr

SOONER or later, but more likely later, nearly all players have the delightful experience of bringing home a hopeless contract by a mixture of skillful play and defensive error. Sooner or later, all players have the less delightful experience of defending in such a scenario.

This is more likely to happen, of course, when the declarer is expert and the defenders are less experienced, but it has been known to happen in quite different circumstances. Consider, for example, the diagramed deal.

If North-South had been permitted to use their retracts, they would probably have put on the brakes short of game, notwithstanding the light opening bid of one heart. As it was, they staggered into a precarious four-heart contract, a result for which North was surely to blame. A bid of two no-trump instead of the jump preference to three hearts

would have allowed the partnership to come to rest in a fair contract after the normal lead-spade king. South would have one sure loser in each suit. West chose to lead a trump one of the sure defensive tricks appeared. Even so, South long way from 10 tricks. He lost from dummy, captured queen with the ace, and led the gleam diamond.

East took the queen with the ace and shifted to the spade ten. West did the best he could by playing South overtook with the ace and cashed the diamond jack the club ace.

West saw doom impending was given the lead with the king. He would have to give a spade trick at the finish. The ace unblocked with the king. South now had the club and his 10th trick.

